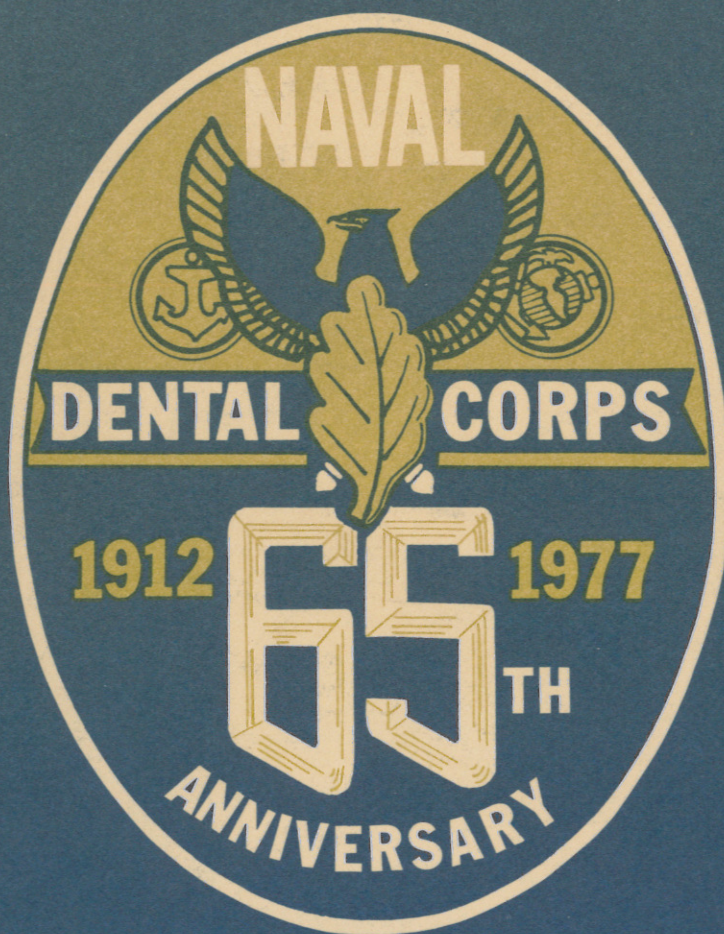


The
DENTAL CORPS
Of The
UNITED STATES NAVY

A CHRONOLOGY • 1962-1977



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY
WASHINGTON, D.C.
1977

THE DENTAL CORPS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY

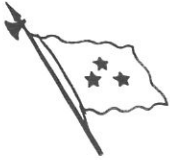
A CHRONOLOGY

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NAVMED-P-5080

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery
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ANNIVERSARY MESSAGES



THE SURGEON GENERAL OF THE NAVY

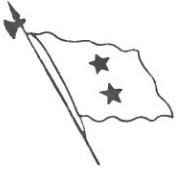
It is a sincere pleasure to extend warmest greetings to the personnel of the Navy Dental Corps on its sixty-fifth year of service, from 1912 to 1977.

Your contribution to the overall health of personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps continues to be outstanding and significantly important in attaining the highest degree of physical readiness for all personnel.

The Dental Corps can be justly proud of its enviable record in peace and conflict. Through aggressive leadership, it has maintained a reputation second to none.

May the U.S. Navy Dental Corps, through pursuit of clinical excellence and vigorous programs of education and research, continue its leadership within the dental profession throughout the world.

W. P. ARENTZEN
Vice Admiral, Medical Corps
United States Navy



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY FOR DENTISTRY
AND
CHIEF OF THE DENTAL DIVISION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20372

On the occasion of our 65th Anniversary, I extend to each and every member of the dental health care delivery team heartfelt congratulations for your efforts in maintaining our proud heritage with an outstanding professional reputation.

The accomplishments of the Navy Dental Corps through the last fifteen years have been numerous and highly significant in support of our mission to enhance the overall health readiness of members of the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Marine Corps.

Our officers have distinguished themselves in peace and war and by being leaders in all disciplines of dentistry.

We can be justly proud of the remarkable progress of the Dental Corps toward achieving quality dental care with cost effective utilization of our resources.

Our tradition demands that we, as members of the Navy Dental Corps, continue to devote our energies with vigor and total concern to maintaining the enviable professional reputation we are privileged to enjoy.


R. W. ELLIOTT, Jr.
Rear Admiral, Dental Corps
United States Navy

Preface and Acknowledgments

This volume documents the chronology of the U.S. Naval Dental Corps from 1962 to August 22, 1977. It continues the work of a previous volume, *The Dental Corps of the United States Navy, A Chronology: 1912-1962*, NAVMED P-5080.

Material for inclusion in this volume was selected by the author from a variety of sources (see Bibliography) and verified by reviewers at the Dental Division, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. In addition, invaluable assistance was provided by the following Dental Corps rear admirals, who reviewed the manuscript: Rear Admirals A. W. Chandler, C. W. Schantz, F. M. Kyes, E. C. Raffetto, J. P. Arthur, M. E. Simpson, M. G. Turner, V. L. Anderson, A. K. Kaires, G. A. Besbekos, and W. L. Darnall. The author is thankful for such expert assistance. Numerous other people helped in the preparation of this chronology. In particular, the author would like to thank the following persons for their help with the manuscript: Mrs. L. M. Curry, Mrs. F. V. Falcone, Mr. C. M. Graefe, Mrs. W. W. Graeff, Mrs. M. F. Low, and Mrs. B. V. Rowley. For their assistance with the illustrations, the author thanks Mr. R. M. Oswald; Mrs. R. G. Prakas; Mrs. P. A. Reidy; Mr. R. F. Stroud; Capt. G. E. King, DC, USN; Capt. D. J. Moore, DC, USN; Comdr. R. E. Alexander, DC, USN; Lt. P. J. Stetzel, DC, USN; and the Medical Photography Branch, Naval Health Sciences Education and Training Command.

WATT J. CANTILLON

NATIONAL NAVAL DENTAL CENTER
Bethesda, Maryland

Chapter 1

Navy Dentistry in the Sixties

August 22, 1962

This date marked the 50th anniversary of the founding of the U.S. Naval Dental Corps. It was an occasion when Dental Corps personnel could, with understandable pride, reflect upon the history of the Corps.

Fifty years ago—on August 22, 1912—President Taft signed a bill passed by Congress authorizing the appointment of “not more than 30 acting assistant dental surgeons to be part of the Medical Department of the United States Navy.” Nearly 70 years before, in 1844, Dr. Edward Maynard, a dentist practicing in Washington, D.C., had first advocated a Dental Corps for the U.S. Army and the U.S. Navy. During the intervening years many additional attempts were made to provide regular dental care for the services.

There were dentists and dental apprentices in the U.S. Navy before the establishment of the Dental Corps. Dr. Thomas O. Walton, a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, was the first graduate dentist to become an officer of the Navy. Appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, he served in the Medical Department of the U.S. Naval Academy from April 22, 1873, to June 30, 1879. The following year he was appointed as a civilian contract dentist and in that capacity provided dental care for the midshipmen until 1899. Dr. Richard Grady succeeded Dr. Walton at the Academy as a contract dentist. Dr. Grady was later commissioned in the Dental Corps.

Elsewhere, dental care was accomplished by limited numbers of hospital stewards with varying amounts of training in dentistry who were enlisted in the Navy. In 1903, Navy Surgeon General P. M. Rixey stated that “this arrangement . . . is not satisfactory to the Bureau and is neither just to the men nor pleasing to the dental profession.” Dr. Edward E. Harris, in 1904, became the first graduate dentist to enlist as a hospital steward performing dental treatment exclusively. Others

followed him in a similar capacity. Dr. Harris remained in the service and became a member of the Dental Corps upon its establishment.

In October 1912, following passage of the act authorizing formation of a dental Corps, the Secretary of the Navy appointed Dr. Emory A. Bryant and Dr. William N. Cogan Acting Assistant Dental Surgeons for temporary service to select candidates for the Corps. The candidates, appointed in January 1913, were Dr. Harry E. Harvey, Dr. James L. Brown, Dr. Eugene H. Tennent, and Dr. Joseph A. Mahoney.

On March 5, 1913, Acting Assistant Dental Surgeon Harry E. Harvey reported to the U.S.S. *Solace* as the first dental officer ordered to a ship; on April 27, 1913, Acting Assistant Dental Surgeon James L. Brown was ordered to the U.S. Naval Station, Guam, as the first dental officer assigned to an overseas base; and on August 4, 1913, Acting Assistant Dental Surgeon Lucian C. Williams became the first dental officer ordered to Marine duty when he was ordered to Parris Island, S.C. These appointments marked the beginning of organized dental care in the U.S. Navy.

In March 1913, Congress enacted legislation authorizing organization of the Navy Dental Reserve Corps.

A young and inexperienced Dental Corps faced the specter of war less than 5 years after its establishment. Thirty-five officers were on active duty on April 6, 1917, the date the United States entered World War I; a peak of over 500 officers was reached before the war ended. Despite its youth, the Dental Corps had its heroes. Two members were decorated with the Nation's highest award, the Medal of Honor: Lieutenant (junior grade) Weeden E. Osborne, DC, USN, the first naval officer to meet death in the land fighting overseas “in helping to carry the wounded to a place of safety”; and Lieutenant (junior grade) Alexander G. Lyle, DC, USN, for “extraordinary heroism and devotion to duty.”

After the war, the Dental Corps entered a period of consolidation. A Dental Division was established in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery to "care for the technical needs of the Corps"; and a Dental School was created as a department of the U.S. Naval Medical School in 1923. The latter event marked the embarkation upon a course that greatly influenced the professional excellence of the Corps. In 1932, budgetary limitations necessitated closing of the Dental School, but in 1936 it was reopened as a part of the Naval Medical Center, Washington, D.C. Commander John V. McAlpin, DC, USN, was appointed Dental Officer in Command; he was the first dental officer to be so titled. In 1942, the Dental School became a component command of the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md.

In the early 1940's, war clouds again loomed on the horizon. On December 7, 1941, there were 759 dental officers on active duty at 347 dental facilities. At the war's close, there were 7,026 dental officers on duty at 1,545 installations, the largest of which, with 459 officers, was Great Lakes, Ill. During the war, 18 officers were killed in action; 5 died as prisoners of war; and 31 were wounded in action.

Following the war, the Dental Corps was concerned with the implementation of a bill passed on December 28, 1945, which called for a reorganization of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery "so as to provide for greater integrity of the Dental Service." Other concerns included the retention of dental officers needed for active duty, and an expanded career incentive program with increased opportunities for postgraduate education and research.

June 1950 found the Dental Corps, with 889 officers on duty, faced with the conflict in Korea and the need for another buildup. At the peak, about 1,900 dental officers, assisted by 4,700 dental technicians, were carrying on operations at 480 facilities. Frontline dentistry with the Marines in Korea was performed in trucks converted to mobile dental units or in quonset huts.

Ever alert for progressive change, the Dental Corps originated a program in April 1955 that would eventually convert most dental operating units in the Navy to higher speeds. The initial conversions were to higher geared, ball bearing, belt-driven handpieces; the later conversions were to turbines. The Dental Corps could be proud of its

part in the "high-speed revolution," inasmuch as researchers at the Naval Dental School had played an important part in developing greater speed in an air turbine handpiece.

As the U.S. Navy entered the nuclear and space age, the Dental Corps was challenged with new problems. Accordingly, new naval dental research programs were directed toward closed environment and cold weather studies. The former were in preparation for trips into outer space and for prolonged trips beneath the seas in nuclear-powered submarines. The latter were in support of the Navy's programs in the polar regions. In conjunction with the latter, the Antarctic Dental Society was founded by four members of the U.S. Naval Dental Corps in December 1956.

In December 1956, the Dependents' Medical Care (Medicare) Act became effective. It was of major import in that it made 130,000 dependents at overseas bases and remote areas in the United States eligible for routine dental care without authority for compensatory increases in dental personnel. The Dental Corps, however, accepted it in stride.

During this period, significant developments in broadening the Dental Corps' educational program included the production of a casualty care training manikin, "Mr. Disaster"; the publication of the *Color Atlas of Oral Pathology*; and the creation of an extension education program based upon correspondence courses in professional subjects.

Thus, after 50 years of steady progress, the U.S. Naval Dental Corps, as an integral component of the Medical Department of the U.S. Navy, could reflect with some pride upon its previous accomplishments and pass on its heritage as a challenge to the future—to maintain its worldwide leadership in the profession of dentistry.

August 1962

The Naval Dental School entered into a contract with the Graduate School of Georgetown University. Under the terms of the contract, Georgetown University would grant a total of 12 hours credit toward a Master of Science degree for certain basic science courses offered in the 10-month General Postgraduate Course given at the Naval Dental School. The courses would be offered jointly by the two institutions. They would be taught by members of the faculty of Georgetown University and by staff members of the Naval Dental school.



At the Naval Dental Corps' 50th Anniversary celebration, Navy Surgeon General E. C. Kenney looked on as Rear Adm. C. W. Schantz, Chief of the Naval Dental Corps, assisted Mrs. Kenney in cutting the anniversary cake.

December 31, 1962

As of this date, there were 1,680 dental officers on active duty providing dental treatment at 321 dental facilities, 119 of which were in ships. A total of 8,317,604 dental treatment procedures were reported during the year.

January 1963

Ground was broken at the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill., for a new recruit medical-dental building containing 50 dental operating rooms and a prosthetic laboratory.

March 1963

Thirty-eight dental officers of the Naval Reserve completed 2 weeks of dental-military active duty

training at the Naval Dental School, Bethesda, Md.

March 1, 1963

Capt. F. M. Kyes, DC, USN, was promoted to the grade of rear admiral as numerical relief for Rear Adm. R. W. Taylor, DC, USN, to rank from July 1, 1961. Rear Adm. Taylor retired.

March 21–24, 1963

The Naval Dental Corps' study on the clinical evaluation of three-agent stannous fluoride treatment, undertaken at the Naval Medical Research Laboratory, Naval Submarine Base, New London, Conn., was the subject of a report at the 41st general meeting of the International Association for Dental Research in Pittsburgh, Pa. Ac-

According to the report, the first 6-months' findings of the study indicated significant cariostatic benefits to active duty naval personnel from three-agent stannous fluoride treatment. The stannous fluoride treatment consisted of a prophylaxis and a topical application, followed by the daily use of a stannous fluoride dentifrice. The study was the first large-scale test of this technique in adults reported to date. The technique had great practical application to the Dental Corps' intensified Preventive Dentistry Program.

April 1963

Six dental operating rooms and a prosthetic laboratory were placed in an operational status at the Naval Station, Mayport, Fla.

April 17-19, 1963

A dental conference was held at Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps, Arlington, Va. The participants discussed the problems of providing dental service to the Marine Corps and the need to establish better coordination between the Corps, the Dental Division, Fleet Marine Force dental units, and the Naval Medical Field Research Laboratory at Camp Lejeune, N.C.

June 10, 1963

An orientation session for dental ensigns (1925) was convened at the Naval Officer Candidate School, Naval Station, Newport, R.I. This was the fourth year for the orientation program, which had proved to be very effective in preparing ensigns for subsequent active duty as naval dental officers immediately upon their graduation from dental school. Ensigns who had completed their sophomore or junior year in dental school were eligible to apply for the 28-day orientation session.

June 30, 1963

The status of U.S. Naval Dental Corps programs for fiscal year 1963 was as follows:

Personnel: There were 1,685 dental officers on active duty, of whom 1,023 were in the Regular Navy and 662 in the Naval Reserve. Dental officers were assigned to duty in naval activities in the United States, to duty afloat in large combatant and auxiliary ships of the fleet, to overseas

duty, and to duty with the Marine Corps. Approximately one-third of the dental officers on active duty were assigned to duty afloat or at overseas bases, and two-thirds were assigned to activities within the continental United States. Dental officers were assisted in supply and administrative duties by officers of the Medical Service Corps and by dental service warrant officers. Dental technicians on duty this date numbered 3,328.

Of the participants in the Ensign 1925 Program, 272 were ordered to active duty, and 91 civilian dental school graduates allocated to the Navy accepted appointments to active duty. Sixty-seven candidates were selected for commissioning in the Regular Navy in fiscal year 1963 (28 augmentations and 39 direct gains).

Losses to the Dental Corps of the Regular Navy totaled 80 officers. These losses were in the following categories: 32 retirements, 46 resignations, and 2 deceased. A total of 275 Reserve dental officers completed obligated service and were released from active duty.

Education: The Dental Corps continued to provide the type of education and training that would serve the best interest of the Navy and Marine Corps by keeping dental personnel abreast of current developments in dental health care. A class of 28 dental officers completed the 10-month General Postgraduate Course at the Naval Dental School, 8 officers attended long courses at civilian universities, 18 officers completed internships, and 13 underwent residency training. One officer attended courses at the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C.; and another attended the Naval War College, Newport, R.I. As part of a continuing program, one dental officer per year attended the Senior Course at the Staff and Command College, Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va. This course provided staff training for prospective commanding officers of force dental companies.

Specialized pilot courses in endodontics were conducted at the Naval Training Centers, Great Lakes, Ill., and San Diego, Calif. The courses were designed to increase the professional knowledge and clinical proficiency of the general practitioner by providing him with 6 weeks of concentrated instruction in endodontics under the direction of a qualified endodontist.

Thirteen naval hospitals conducted programs for training dental officers in the basic principles

and techniques of general anesthesia. Four naval activities presented 1-week courses in casualty care several times during the year.

The Naval Dental School conducted 10 continuing education courses. Among these courses was one in preventive dentistry, which had been offered for the first time in 1962. The preventive dentistry course played an important part in the Dental Corps' Preventive Dentistry Program, because participants in the course served as program coordinators at their duty stations.

A total of 61 dental officers held board certification in the various specialties of dentistry.

A new curriculum was provided for training Reserve dental companies. The curriculum allowed for 40 training periods in ABC warfare and 20 in casualty care.

During the year, 490 enlisted personnel received training in basic assisting. The class "B" schools trained 40 advanced general and 20 advanced prosthetic technicians. The class "C" schools trained 128 prosthetic technicians, 11 dental repair technicians, 10 administrative technicians, and 6 research technicians.

At the request of the Agency for International Development, a limited number of billets was made available in the Dental Technicians Schools for civilian personnel of foreign countries.

A revised edition of the enlisted rate training manual *Dental Technician, Repair*, NAVPERS 10687-B, was published.

Treatment: 8,421,510 dental procedures were accomplished during the year. Included were 3,702,056 operative procedures; 90,139 prosthetic procedures; 346,113 oral surgery procedures; and 789,927 periodontal procedures.

Materiel: Dental functions were carried on at 315 facilities, 120 of which were in ships. Prosthetic dental care was furnished at 166 of the facilities, including 59 ships. Eleven mobile dental units were assigned to naval districts in the United States.

The dental operating capability on AD-type ships was being improved by expanding the present dental spaces to six operating positions.

In cooperation with the Division of Radiological Health of the U.S. Public Health Service, the Dental Corps was conducting a resurvey of dental X-ray machines in use throughout the Navy to ensure that the machines were in compliance with

accepted standards of X-radiation protection. This was a followup to a 1962 survey.

Research: 10 dental officers were engaged full time and 11 part time in the Intramural Dental Research Program. This program had three major objectives: first, to develop dental health care programs to support such specific operational requirements as cold weather, extended submarine operations, aerospace operations, and field operations; second, to provide applied or clinical research support to the patient-care programs of the Naval Dental Corps; and third, to conduct basic research studies to support the clinical and applied studies.

Naval dental research projects currently underway presented some interesting findings. Dental researchers at the Naval Medical Research Laboratory, Naval Submarine Base, New London, Conn., completed a preliminary report that indicated significant cariostasis following stannous fluoride therapy. At the Naval Dental Research Facility, Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill., a study was conducted examining caries-free recruits who became caries-active during their first 12 months of active duty. It was found that these cases were presaged by a conversion from low to high oral acidogenic flora counts. Dental researchers at the Naval Medical Research Institute, Bethesda, Md., demonstrated a significant relationship between the stress of fallout shelter confinement, decrement of gingival health, and salivary corticosteroid levels.

Marine Corps Programs: Readiness for immediate deployment continued to be stressed. Detachments of force dental companies supported deployed Marine Corps units and Marine Corps field exercises. These deployments, in conjunction with the annual dental company field exercises, provided the required training for dental personnel in field dentistry. Recent surveys confirmed the readiness posture of Fleet Marine Force dental companies.

Many new projects relating to dental field equipment for use with the Marine Corps were being formulated for investigation by the dental representative at the Naval Medical Field Research Laboratory, Camp Lejeune, N.C. These projects included dental trailers, rotary instruments with increased speed for field use, and a field X-ray and developing unit.

July 1963

A medical-dental facility was commissioned at the Naval Station, Charleston, S.C. The dental component of this facility consisted of 14 dental operating rooms and a prosthetic laboratory.

August 1963

The Naval Dental Research Facility, Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill., issued a research report on "The Greater Utilization of Dental Technicians." This research project, part of the Intramural Dental Research Program, was designed to determine whether expanding the responsibilities of dental technicians would increase both the effectiveness of the dental officer and the amount of dental care delivered to eligible personnel.

August 1, 1963

Rear Adm. F. M. Kyes, DC, USN, relieved Rear Adm. C. W. Schantz, DC, USN, as Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (Dentistry) and Chief, Dental Division. Rear Adm. Schantz retired.

Capt. E. C. Raffetto, DC, USN, was promoted to the grade of rear admiral as numerical relief for Rear Adm. Schantz, to rank from this date. Rear Adm. Raffetto's August 1 date of rank was later superseded by a date of rank of January 1, 1964, to coincide with that of his line officer running mate.

October 14-17, 1963

The Naval Dental Corps' exhibit, "Local Anesthesia in Dentistry," won first place in the Federal Agency Category for scientific exhibits at the annual session of the American Dental Association in Atlantic City, N.J. In addition, a videotape program of clinical, teaching, and research materials was shown on closed-circuit television. During the year, five other Dental Corps exhibits were shown at professional meetings throughout the country. These exhibits were: "Fiftieth Anniversary of the U.S. Naval Dental Corps"; "Dental Division, Naval Medical Research Institute"; "The U.S. Naval Dental Corps Supports the Fleet Worldwide"; "Dental Research at the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois"; and "Mr. Disaster," a lifelike manikin used in casualty care training.

October 28, 1963

Eighteen dental officers attended a Reserve dental companies seminar in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. The seminar provided commanding officers or executive officers of Reserve dental companies with an opportunity to learn of the latest trends in the Dental Division, with special emphasis on the Reserve program.

November 1963

Two dental officer correspondence courses were made available for student enrollment: a new course in Advanced Speeds in Operative Dentistry and a revised course in Oral Diagnosis.

February 1964

The Commandant of the Marine Corps approved a single Table of Organization for dental companies. This was done to eliminate separate tables for dental companies supporting Marine ground and air units. The Table of Organization, based on the mobilized strength of the major organization that the dental company was designed to support, authorized 25 officers and 45 enlisted personnel to provide dental support to Marine force troops, a division, or an aircraft wing.

June 30, 1964

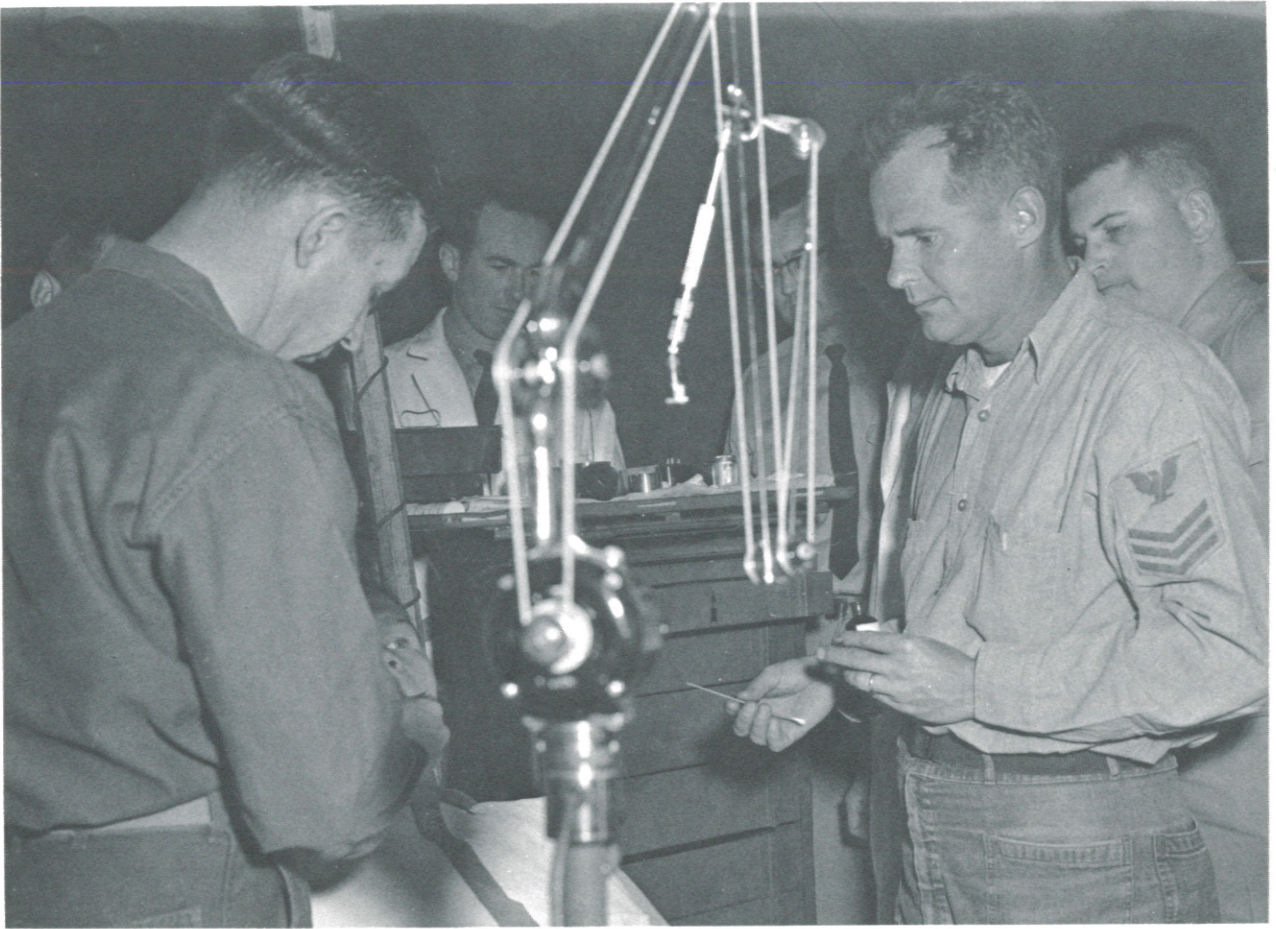
The status of U.S. Naval Dental Corps programs for fiscal year 1964 was as follows:

Personnel: There were 1,655 dental officers on active duty, of whom 1,030 were in the Regular Navy and 625 in the Naval Reserve. Dental technicians on duty this date numbered 3,423.

Of the participants in the Ensign 1925 Program, 270 were ordered to active duty, and 85 civilian dental school graduates allocated to the Navy accepted appointments to active duty. Eighty-three candidates were selected for commissioning in the Regular Navy in fiscal year 1964 (44 augmentations and 39 direct gains).

Losses to the Dental Corps of the Regular Navy totaled 64 officers. These losses were in the following categories: 37 retirements, 24 resignations, and 3 deceased. A total of 269 Reserve dental officers completed obligated service and were released from active duty.

Education: The Dental Corps had dental officers in training as follows: 18 interns in 8 naval



Dental personnel demonstrating the use of field dental equipment, 1964.

hospitals, 19 residents in the dental specialties, and 4 officers in long courses at civilian universities. The Naval Dental School graduated 28 officers from the General Postgraduate Course. Also, for the first time, the Dental School offered a 1-year residency in oral medicine. One dental officer completed the residency program, which was designed to emphasize oral diagnosis, roentgenographic interpretation, oral medicine, and treatment planning. One officer attended courses at each of the following schools: The Naval War College; the Staff and Command College, Marine Corps Schools; and the Industrial College of Armed Forces.

Eleven continuing education courses were conducted at the Naval Dental School. These courses were attended by 110 officers. In addition to Naval Dental Corps officers, the courses enrolled active duty career dental officers of the Army, the Air

Force, the Veterans Administration, the Public Health Service, and the Royal Canadian Dental Corps.

During the year, 510 enlisted personnel received training in basic dental assisting. The class "B" schools trained 39 advanced general and 20 advanced prosthetic technicians. The class "C" schools trained 140 prosthetic technicians, 9 repair technicians, and 3 research technicians.

Treatment: The Dental Corps continued its effort to provide the best possible dental care for those authorized to receive treatment. All programs, treatment, training, and research were under constant study to improve the techniques applied toward the goal of optimum dental health. Procedures carried out this year totaled 8,981,543—up 3.8 percent over last year. There were 3,889,391 operative procedures; 92,962 prosthodontic procedures; 380,296 oral surgery

procedures; and 865,644 periodontal procedures.

Because of the extremely low dental standards for enlistment, it was necessary for the Dental Corps to devote 60 percent of its total effort to treating the dental disease that recruits brought into the Navy and Marine Corps with them. To provide minimum essential care for recruits, 15 percent of Dental Corps personnel was stationed at four recruit training centers, where there was a ratio of 1 dental officer per 90 incoming recruits per month.

Career Navy and Marine Corps personnel received 91 percent, dependents, 5 percent, and retired personnel 4 percent of the Dental Corps' total professional capability.

The current authorized number of dental officers, established by existing laws of long standing, was inadequate to meet the present requirements for dental care. The low dental standards for enlistment, combined with the additional requirements generated by dependent dental care and the increasing number of retired personnel, all justified a substantial increase in the number of dental officers.

September 1964

A feasibility study was inaugurated at the Naval Dental Clinic, Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., to test the validity of the central or area prosthetic laboratory and to determine the professional acceptability of the finished product. Such a laboratory would contain the specialized equipment and personnel to provide a complete prosthetic laboratory capability that would serve as a centralized support system for facilities with no prosthetic laboratory capabilities or only limited capabilities. Under this system, patients would no longer have to travel to facilities with prosthetic laboratory capabilities; instead, impressions and try-ins would be accomplished locally and the case work-ups forwarded to the area laboratory, where the prosthetic appliances would actually be fabricated. Such a system would save patient man-hours, prevent costly duplication of facilities and equipment, and achieve a more efficient distribution of laboratory personnel. The success of the area laboratory concept led to the creation of limited capability dental prosthetic laboratories which would be served by a central laboratory.

As a result of a conference between representatives of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery and the Office of Naval Research, a policy revision was made in the Extramural Dental Research Program to the effect that the Office of Naval Research would devote increasing support to mission-oriented, applied, and clinical studies that were needed by the Dental Division. A close re-evaluation of existing projects in relation to the interests of Naval Dental Corps research programs was planned. In previous years, the extramural program had been oriented primarily toward basic research in support of the intramural program's applied and clinical studies.

October 1964

Two naval dental research conferences were held. The first, meeting at the Naval Medical Research Institute, Bethesda, Md., examined the objectives of the Dental Corps' research program and developed a general task outline for the program.

The second research conference, held at the Naval Dental School, Bethesda, Md., examined new concepts in dental office and equipment design. The conferees recommended that a long-range program be developed for research, evaluation, and testing of new equipment and design concepts.

October 2, 1964

A new medical-dental facility was opened at the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill. The \$1,800,000 building replaced temporary facilities which had been in use since World War II. The 50-chair dental clinic included 35 rooms for operative dentistry; 4 rooms each for prosthetics, oral surgery, and periodontics; and 3 rooms for endodontics. The clinic also included a large prosthetic laboratory.

October 20-22, 1964

The 71st annual convention of the Association of Military Surgeons was held in Washington, D.C. At the convention, Rear Adm. F. M. Kyes, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (Dentistry) and Chief, Dental Division, spoke on the steps necessary for the implementation of an effective Armed Forces preventive dentistry program.



Oral surgery at the Naval Dental School, 1964

November 9–12, 1964

The Naval Dental Corps made a number of contributions to the scientific program of the joint annual session of the American Dental Association and the Fédération Dentaire Internationale, which was held in San Francisco, Calif. Dental Corps members participated by presenting essays, lectures, table clinics, and a scientific exhibit. Seven videotapes were presented on closed-circuit television, and five dental training films were premiered.

December 31, 1964

A total of 9,223,270 dental procedures were accomplished during the year. Included in this number were 3,991,613 operative procedures; 968,681 periodontal procedures; 379,839 oral surgery procedures; 136,753 preventive dentistry procedures; and 93,620 prosthetic procedures. Total procedures increased 5.22 percent from the preceding year, while the number of dental officers increased 3.32 percent. Ninety-one percent of the

total procedures were performed for active duty Armed Forces personnel, 5 percent for dependents, and 4 percent for retired personnel. Over 50,000 dependents of Navy and Marine Corps personnel were eligible for dental care under the Medicare Act.

Over the preceding 5 years, there had been a steady increase in total procedures and in procedures per dental officer. This increase could, in part, be attributed to the Naval Dental Corps' professional education and management training program, to the quality of leadership as illustrated by the high percentage of career officers in the Corps, and to the practical results of the Intramural and Extramural Dental Research Programs.

January 14, 1965

After a self-preparation technique for three-agent stannous fluoride treatment had been evaluated at various test sites, SECNAV Instruction 6600.1 was issued, directing implementation

of a Preventive Dentistry Program at selected ships and stations. A staff study established the criteria for the selection of dental facilities to implement the instruction, and the activities selected were notified by letter on May 26, 1965. These activities were to provide and stock preventive dentistry rooms which were to be used in self-preparation procedures. Forty-six activities were involved in the program.

January 18-19, 1965

A conference was held at the Naval Dental School to evaluate the educational materials and aids used in Naval Dental Corps training programs. The participants discussed the adequacy of current materials, and the need for the centralized direction of many training programs in order to avoid a duplication of effort or a loss of continuity in the production and use of educational materials.

February 21-24, 1965

At the centennial meeting of the Chicago Dental Society, Naval Dental Corps officers contributed 2 scientific essays, provided 14 table clinics, and participated as panelists in a half-day symposium on modern operative procedures.

March 1965

Thirty-two commanding officers of Naval Reserve dental companies attended a 5-day seminar conducted by the Dental Division at the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Reserve dental officers were brought up to date on trends, policies, and prospects for the Dental Corps.

March 8-12, 1965

The Naval Dental Corps' film, "Preventive Dentistry I: The Prevention of Oral Disease," was awarded the *Diplome d'Honneur* by the judges of the Third International Dental Film Meeting, which was held in Paris, France. The award-winning motion picture was one of a series of Dental Corps films devoted to educating service personnel and their dependents in preventive dentistry measures. Prints of the film were furnished to every naval activity to which one or more dental officers were attached.

April 22-23, 1965

A dental research conference was held at the Naval Dental School to examine the problems of dental operator and equipment design for future dental clinics ashore and afloat. The conference continued the work of a previous conference which was held in October 1964. Because there was currently so little information concerning optimum dental equipment and operator design, the conferees recommended that dental design center be established to carry out a mission-oriented research program of development, testing, and evaluation. This program was proposed for the Dental Research Facility, Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill. Because of the scope of the research program, it was further proposed that the Great Lakes facility be established as a Naval Dental Research Institute, an independent command under Bureau of Medicine and Surgery support. A 5-year plan for implementation of these proposals was submitted to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for evaluation and action.

April 28, 1965

More than 1,500 Marines were sent ashore in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, to protect the lives and property of American citizens. The 2nd Force Dental Company, 2nd Marine Division, supported the landing.

May 24-26, 1965

A BUMED-sponsored conference was held at the Naval Dental School to discuss the Naval Dental Corps' advanced education programs in oral surgery. The conferees developed a series of recommendations for improving training, billets, and personnel distribution.

June 29, 1965

The first dental unit supporting the Marine Corps arrived in Vietnam. It was a detachment of the 3rd Dental Company.

June 30, 1965

The status of U.S. Naval Dental Corps programs for fiscal year 1965 was as follows:

Personnel: There were 1,719 dental officers on active duty, of whom 1,073 were in the Regular

Navy and 646 in the Naval Reserve. Dental technicians on duty this date numbered 3,410.

Of the participants in the Ensign 1925 Program, 279 were ordered to active duty, and 110 civilian dental school graduates allocated to the Navy accepted appointments to active duty. One hundred and eighteen candidates were selected for commissioning in the Regular Navy in fiscal year 1965 (44 augmentations and 74 direct gains).

Losses to the Dental Corps of the Regular Navy totaled 73 officers. These losses were in the following categories: 37 retirements, 32 resignations, 2 deceased, and 2 involuntary discharges. A total of 276 Reserve dental officers completed obligated service and were released from active duty.

Education: The number of rotating dental internships increased substantially, from 18 to 32. The principal objective of the intern training program was to broaden the knowledge and clinical experience of the recent dental school graduate.

A Postdoctoral Fellowship Program was established. The program provided 12 months of training in research and the various specialties of dentistry. This program gave junior officers early opportunities for advanced study. There were two postdoctoral fellows this year: one in biochemistry at the Dental Research Facility, Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill.; and another in dental materials at the Naval Dental School (with additional duty at the National Bureau of Standards).

The Naval Dental School's General Postgraduate Course was redesigned into the Graduate and Postgraduate Courses. Dental officers enrolled in the Graduate Course competed academically in the Graduate School of Georgetown University to earn academic credits applicable to further graduate study or specialty training. Twenty-eight officers attended the Graduate and Postgraduate Courses at the Dental School this year.

Twenty-three officers underwent residency training in the dental specialties, and six officers attended long courses at civilian universities. One officer attended the Naval War College; one attended the Staff and Command College, Marine Corps Schools; and one attended Amphibious Warfare School, Marine Corps Schools.

Eleven continuing education courses were conducted at the Naval Dental School. These courses were attended by 186 officers. As part of a new program designed to augment the continuing education provided for naval dental officers,

specialists on the Dental School's staff went on tour, giving lectures and demonstrations at various large naval activities throughout the United States. In this way, many dental officers who could not attend the short postgraduate courses given at the Dental School would benefit from instruction in the latest developments in dentistry.

A new officer correspondence course, Dental Administration, was made available. The course replaced two previous courses in dental department and dental clinic administration.

Fifty dental officers now held board certification in the various specialties of dentistry.

A total of 325 dental technicians completed training at the "A" schools, 60 at the "B" schools, and 79 at the "C" schools. Approximately 136 technicians completed outservice training courses for college credit.

Treatment: A total of 9,683,554 dental procedures were performed this year—up 8 percent from the previous year. This total included 4,125,091 operative procedures; 94,473 prosthodontic procedures; 376,593 oral surgery procedures; and 1,209,912 periodontal procedures.

Preventive Dentistry Program: The program underwent increasingly rapid development and implementation, providing a stimulating impact on the entire dental health care program. Continuing development, test, and evaluation at various dental facilities yielded improvements in the methods for, and the capability of, providing annual three-agent stannous fluoride treatment for all active duty Navy and Marine Corps personnel.

Dental researchers at the Submarine Medical Center in New London, Conn., were completing their study, "Clinical Evaluation of the SnF₂ Cariostasis in Naval Personnel." In addition, a preventive dentistry room was constructed at the Submarine Medical Center. This allowed researchers to initiate a clinical evaluation of the self-preparation technique for stannous fluoride treatment.

The new Dental Corps film, "Preventive Dentistry I: Prevention of Oral Disease," was issued for permanent custody to 317 dental facilities for continuing use in patient education. The second part of this film was in production.

Materiel: Dental functions were carried out at 331 facilities providing treatment to Navy and Marine Corps personnel; 135 of these facilities were in ships and 13 were mobile dental units. The



Dependent child receiving topical stannous fluoride treatment, USS. *Tidewater*, 1965

number of mobile dental units would shortly be reduced, because several units were not fit for over-the-road use. Prosthetic dental facilities were provided in 174 activities, including 62 ships. The establishment of a limited capability prosthetic laboratory was authorized at the Naval Supply Center, Bayonne, N.J.; and at the Naval Air Facility, El Centro, Calif.

The substitution of a suitable chrome-cobalt alloy for precious metal in the fabrication of partial denture frameworks had proved to be professionally acceptable. To date, equipment for processing the alloy had been installed in 36 prosthetic laboratories. This resulted in an estimated savings of approximately 75 percent in metal costs—approximately \$47,000 quarterly.

As a result of a decision by the Defense Medical Supply Center, various items of dental equipment were declared obsolete and no longer standard stock. This provided an opportunity to commence a realistic equipment modernization and replacement program. Such items as old dental operating

units, chairs, and cabinets would be replaced with newer equipment that would support modern concepts in operating room design and equipment utilization. A sizable sum of money was recommended in the BUMED budgets for fiscal year 1967 and the ensuing 4 years to establish a Five-Year Dental Equipment Replacement Program for BUMED-supported activities and shipboard dental departments.

Joint space criteria were developed for use by the three military services in dental facility planning. These criteria for space utilization in new construction were submitted to the Department of Defense and the Bureau of the Budget for preliminary review and comment.

Research: As a fundamental policy, the Naval Dental Corps maintained an active, competent, Intramural Dental Research Program charged with the responsibility of investigating recognized problems of unique naval application. At the Bureau level, this program was managed by the Research and Military Specialties Division in coordination with the Dental Division. A research-qualified dental officer functioned as program manager. Thirty-eight work units were under active investigation in the program. Fourteen dental officers held full-time research assignments, and 24 held part-time assignments. Twenty-two enlisted dental technicians were employed directly in research billets.

Marine Corps Programs: Dental support to the U.S. Marine Corps was provided by 147 dental officers and 287 dental technicians who were in dental companies supporting Fleet Marine Force organizations, and by 195 officers and 320 technicians who were manning the dental facilities of the Marine Corps Supporting Establishment.

During this period, it was recommended that the dental clinic at Parris Island, S.C., be replaced. It was also recommended that a new dental clinic be built at Camp Lejeune, N.C., for the 2nd Dental Company, 2nd Marine Division.

July 1, 1965

Capt. M. E. Simpson, DC, USN, was promoted to the grade of rear admiral as numerical relief for Rear Adm. C. C. DeFord, DC, USN, to rank from this date. Rear Adm. DeFord retired.

Clinical clerkships were made available to the Naval Dental Corps for the first time. These clerkships, held at various naval dental facilities for a

period not to exceed 60 days, were open to participants in the Ensign 1925 Program who had completed their junior year in dental school.

July 30, 1965

Twenty-eight ensigns (1925) completed the Dental Officer Indoctrination Course held at the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. The graduation address was given by Rear Adm. A. W. Chandler, DC, USN (Ret.), former Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (Dentistry) and Chief, Dental Division.

September 1965

The newly revised *Casualty Care Training Manual for Dental Personnel* was published. The manual was prepared as a guide for training dental officers and technicians in the practical aspects of emergency casualty treatment, so that dental personnel could contribute as fully as possible to the medical effort in combat or during any civil disaster. The Naval Dental Corps conducted a continuing program of training in casualty care procedures. Courses for dental officers were held quarterly at three major dental facilities, and dental technicians received such training in "A" and "C" school courses.

October 15, 1965

The Naval Support Activity, DaNang, was established to support the 3rd Marine Amphibious Force in the five provinces of the I Corps Tactical Zone in the extreme northern part of the Republic of Vietnam.

November 8–11, 1965

The Joint Armed Forces Dental Exhibit, "Dentistry in the Armed Forces," was shown at the annual session of the American Dental Association in Las Vegas, Nev. This was the first joint exhibit produced through the cooperative efforts of the U.S. Army, Air Force, and Navy. Included in the exhibit was a summary of current Armed Forces dental research. Naval Dental Corps research projects included: (a) clinical SnF₂ cariotaxis, methods of individual and mass application for total patient care of naval personnel; (2) development of new concepts in dental practice, including operatory design, equipment, and procedures; (3) electron probe and radioactive tracer

microanalysis of normal and abnormal tooth and bone; (4) chemical composition of pure saliva in caries-free personnel; (5) response and repair of oral tissues in trauma; and (6) respiratory infections derived from aerosols produced during advanced speed dental procedures.

January 3–7, 1966

A Mass Casualty Treatment Training Course for Instructors, sponsored by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, was held at the Naval Dental School. The course, which was established to reevaluate the Casualty Treatment Training Program for Dental Personnel, was attended by Army, Air Force, and Navy officers from the Medical, Dental, Medical Service, and Nurse Corps.

January 21, 1966

Fleet Oral Hygiene Unit No. 1, located at Pier 2, Naval Station, Newport, R.I., was officially opened. The purpose of this unit was to serve as a central management facility in the development and testing of a more effective dental care program for destroyer personnel. The unit brought dental examinations and preventive treatment to the patient, and it was estimated that this would save approximately 750 man-hours per year per destroyer—hours that, otherwise, would have been spent traveling to and from dental facilities.

January 24, 1966

At the Naval Submarine Base, New London, Conn., filming was completed on the Naval Dental Corps motion picture, "Preventive Dentistry II: Professional Responsibility."

February 6–12, 1966

Selected naval activities undertook field trials of a Preventive Dentistry Program for Dependent Children during the ADA-sponsored National Children's Dental Health Week. The children and their parents were educated in dental health, preventive dentistry, and dental treatment needs. The self-preparation procedure was adapted for children, and they received three-agent stannous fluoride treatment. Because of the success of these field trials, the Navy, a year later, inaugurated a full-scale Preventive Dentistry Program for Dependent Children.

February 11, 1966

Bureau of Naval Personnel letter PERS-B2113/dwj directed that a policy of controlled distribution be established whereby dental recruits requiring extensive dental treatment would, after the completion of their recruit training, be assigned to commands with adequate dental facilities for such care.

Implementation of this policy provided a shift toward the completion of treatment for a greater number of recruits needing moderate to minimal hours of dental treatment to prepare them for duty in ships and stations without dental treatment capabilities. It also tended to elevate the level of dental health in such small ships and stations, because personnel needing extensive care would be assigned to major ships and stations.

In addition to controlled distribution, recruit dental care policy was based on the following factors: (1) three-agent SnF₂ treatment for each recruit; (2) treatment of dental caries as an infectious, transmissible disease; (3) conservative management of the dental pulp and its reparative capacity; and (4) deferment of elective treatments until after recruit training.

February 28, 1966

Rear Adm. S. S. Wald, DC, USNR-R, retired.

Coincident with the 101st midwinter meeting of the Chicago Dental Society, the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery sponsored a Naval Reserve dental officer seminar. Dental Division representatives spoke on "Trends in Navy Dental Patient Care" and "Dental Support—Vietnam."

March 3, 1966

A new and important step was taken in the development of the Dental Corps' Preventive Dentistry Program with the opening of the Navy's first periodontics clinic. The clinic, located in Washington, D.C., consisted of seven operatories and supporting facilities. The establishment of this clinic, a major step in itself, was paralleled by other Bureau of Medicine and Surgery programs directed toward combating periodontal disease. Three motion pictures in the subject area had been distributed to film libraries since 1961, and a fourth was in production. A major chapter on the prevention of periodontal disease was in manu-

script, ready for inclusion in the *Preventive Dentistry* manual.

During recent years, the number of dental officers supported in advanced training programs in periodontics had been markedly increased. Associated with these programs was a substantial increase in the number of periodontal procedures performed per year: 1,492,349 procedures reported for calendar year 1965, vice the 660,910 procedures reported in 1960. In addition, there was a consistent increase in the number of periodontal procedures performed per dental officer.

March 24-27, 1966

The Naval Dental Corps participated in the 44th general meeting of the International Association for Dental Research held in Miami, Fla., by presenting 15 papers covering various aspects of the Navy's Intramural Dental Research Program. In addition, 27 persons attended a naval dental research seminar held in conjunction with the meeting. Topics discussed at the seminar included the redirection of the Navy's dental research programs toward more mission-oriented objectives, and the progress of the dental operatory and equipment design program at the Naval Dental Research Facility, Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill.

May 17, 1966

The Naval Support Activity, Saigon, was established to support U.S. Navy units in the II, III, and IV Corps Tactical Zones of the Republic of Vietnam.

June 30, 1966

The status of U.S. Naval Dental Corps programs for fiscal year 1966 was as follows:

Personnel: There were 1,758 dental officers on active duty, of whom 1,080 were in the Regular Navy and 678 in the Naval Reserve. Dental technicians on duty this date numbered 3,481.

Of the participants in the Ensign 1925 Program, 280 were ordered to active duty, and 175 civilian dental school graduates allocated to the Navy accepted appointments to active duty. Sixty-seven candidates were selected for commissioning in the Regular Navy in fiscal year 1966 (19 augmentations and 48 direct gains).

Losses to the Dental Corps of the Regular Navy



Preventive dentistry instruction in a mobile preventive dentistry unit, Naval Air Station, Moffett Field, Calif., 1966

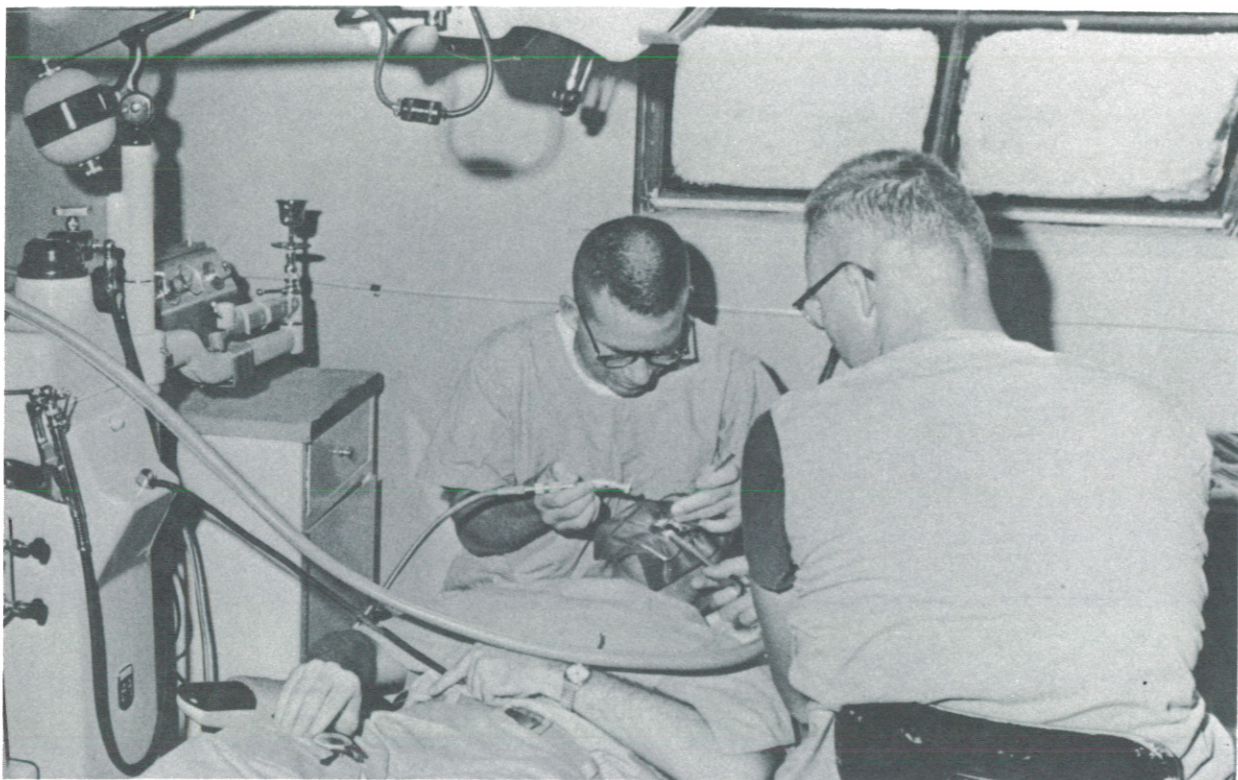
totaled 64 officers. These losses were in the following categories: 41 retirements, 21 resignations, and 2 deceased. A total of 349 Reserve dental officers completed obligated service and were released from active duty.

Education: The Dental Corps had dental officers in training as follows: 32 interns in 8 naval hospitals, 25 residents in the dental specialties, 4 officers in long courses at civilian universities, and 28 officers in graduate and postgraduate courses at the Naval Dental School. For the first time this year, the Naval Dental School offered separate curricula for students studying the various dental specialties, whereas previously all students had followed the same curriculum of subjects common to all aspects of dentistry. Courses now consisted of the Graduate and Postgraduate Courses in General Dentistry, plus graduate courses in endodontics, oral pathology, oral surgery, periodontics, and prosthodontics.

The Postdoctoral Fellowship Program initiated in fiscal year 1965 was expanded to 15 enrollees. Plans indicated that the program would occupy an increasingly important role in the overall training program. In addition to providing the junior dental officer with an earlier opportunity for advanced training, this program provided the Dental Corps with more highly trained clinicians for staffing those clinics that did not require board-qualified or board-certified personnel.

One officer attended the Naval War College, and one attended the Staff and Command College, Marine Corps Schools.

The Director of Dental Activities, 11th Naval District, initiated a continuing education program by offering nine short inservice courses. Eleven courses were offered by the Naval Dental School. These courses were attended by 488 officers. Improved teaching methods, made possible by advanced television techniques, permitted the Naval



Dental treatment, Naval Support Activity, DaNang, Vietnam, 1966.

Dental School to accommodate larger enrollments in its series of short courses. This increase permitted the admission to selected courses of Naval Reserve dental officers who were eligible for active duty training.

During the year, 403 enlisted personnel received training in basic dental assisting. The class "B" schools trained 38 advanced general and 20 advanced prosthetic technicians. The class "C" schools trained dental technicians in the following areas: prosthetic, 71; repair, 6; administrative, 4; and research, 2.

Treatment: A total of 10,867,200 dental procedures were performed this year—up 12 percent from the previous year. This total included 4,197,218 operative procedures; 91,361 prosthodontic procedures; 444,688 oral surgery procedures; 1,050,900 periodontal procedures; and 631,800 caries prevention treatments.

Materiel: Because of the success of the area prosthetic laboratory located at the Naval Dental Clinic, Navy Yard, Washington, D.C., plans were completed for another area laboratory at the

Naval Station, San Diego, Calif. This new facility would serve the west coast and Pacific Fleet activities.

Marine Corps Programs: Dental Corps personnel serving with the Marine Corps in Vietnam were providing dental treatment to the Marines, assisting their medical colleagues with the treatment of casualties, particularly during the time when casualties were heavy, and were participating in the Civic Action Program, which provided limited dental treatment to the Vietnamese in the areas where the Marines were operating. Treatment was offered in clinics housed in tents, buildings, and a few in air-conditioned trailers. Each dental officer with the Marines in Vietnam was using a high-speed portable dental unit.

July 1966

Under the direction of the Dental Division, a new Reserve curriculum was prepared at the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery and distributed to each of the 76 dental Reserve (2205) and ensign (1925) companies.

July 1, 1966

Capt. F. J. Fabrizio, DC, USNR-R, was promoted to the grade of rear admiral.

As directed by BUMED Notice 1510 of December 13, 1965, class "B" school training for advanced general and prosthetic technicians was suspended due to the current Vietnam buildup and the additional need for senior petty officers to fill operational billets.

July 18, 1966

The Naval Dispensary, Seattle, Wash., was established, thereby administratively combining the dental departments of the Naval Air Station and the Naval Supply Depot into the dental department of the dispensary.

September 1, 1966

A new enlisted training course—Dental Technician, Research Assistant, Class "C" School—was convened at the Naval Dental School. In previous years, dental research assistants had been trained in courses directed principally toward developing proficiency in hospital laboratory procedures or, later, in inservice programs at dental research facilities. The new 52-week course was designed to meet Bureau of Naval Personnel requirements for a formal course associated with an enlisted classification, and it was concerned specifically with training enlisted personnel in dental research.

October 3–7, 1966

The Naval Dental Corps was represented at the fourth annual Navywide workshop of the Biological Sciences Division of the Office of Naval Research, which was held at Naval Medical Research Unit No. 4, Great Lakes, Ill. Four dental officers gave presentations and, on the third day of the workshop, participants from 15 naval research activities toured the Naval Dental Research Facility, where they were briefed on an experimental clinic currently being built for the purpose of evaluating optimum dental operatory design and equipment layout.

October 17, 1966

The dental functions of the U.S. Military Advisory Group, Thailand, were transferred from the Navy to the Army.

November 14–17, 1966

Rear Adm. A. W. Chandler, DC, USN (ret.), former Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (Dentistry) and Chief, Dental Division, received an honorary membership in the American Dental Association at the association's 107th annual session in Dallas, Tex. In addition, Rear Adm. Chandler was named President-Elect of the American Academy of the History of Dentistry at the academy's annual meeting, which was also held in Dallas.

The second Joint Armed Forces Dental Exhibit, "Advanced Concepts of Operative Dentistry," was awarded the Certificate of Honor, First Award in Category I, at the ADA meeting. The exhibit, constructed at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, was based on a Naval Dental Corps film. The film stressed a comprehensive treatment plan wherein operative dentistry was considered as a part of the total health program. Earlier in the month, the film had received the Honor Award at the annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States.

January 1, 1967

Rear Adm. A. K. Fisher, DC, USNR-R, retired.

The Naval Dental Research Institute was established at the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill. The institute was an independent activity with its own officer in charge, who would report directly to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. The mission of the institute was to conduct research, development, testing, and evaluation in dental and allied sciences. The institute was to become the Navy's major center for dental research.

January 6, 1967

A conference was held at the Dental Division, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, to assess the impact on dental care of the Uniformed Services Health Benefits Program, which had become fully effective on January 1.

January 15, 1967

The Naval Dental Clinic located at the Naval Shipyard in Brooklyn, N.Y., was disestablished. This has been the first such clinic established by the Secretary of the Navy, on March 13, 1946. Capt. A. L. Burleigh, DC, USN, was the first Dental Officer in Command of this clinic.

February 5-11, 1967

The Naval Dental Corps inaugurated its Preventive Dentistry Program for Dependent Children. The program, held during the American Dental Association-sponsored National Children's Dental Health Week, was one of the largest of its kind ever undertaken. Worldwide, 230 ships and stations voluntarily participated in the program. During the period of operation, 260,000 dependent children of Navy and Marine Corps personnel received oral hygiene instructions and stannous fluoride treatments.

February 28, 1967

The number of dental technicians on board was 3,439. Petty officer strength was approximately 90.2 percent of requirements, and overall manning was approximately 87.6 percent of requirements.

March 1967

A periodontics conference was held at the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery to plan for the implementation of a broad program of preventive periodontics.

Two prototype mobile preventive dentistry units were completed and assigned for testing and evaluation to the Commanding Officers of the Naval Dental Clinics, Norfolk, Va., and Long Beach, Calif.

April 3-6, 1967

The Navy's first workshop in periodontics was held at the Naval Dental School. A major objective of the workshop was to develop a rationale for increasing the Dental Corps' emphasis on preventive periodontics. Up to this time, the Preventive Dentistry Program had concentrated on caries prevention. Now, the program was to be expanded by an equal concentration of effort and resources on the early detection and prevention of periodontal disease. Perhaps the most notable product of the workshop was the Navy Periodontal Screening Examination.

May 26, 1967

Doctor Joseph C. Muhler was presented the Navy Distinguished Public Service Award for his contribution to the Navy's Preventive Dentistry

Program. The award was the highest honor the Navy could bestow upon a civilian, and this was the first time it was ever presented to a dentist.

June 30, 1967

The status of U.S. Naval Dental Corps programs for fiscal year 1967 was as follows:

Personnel: There were 1,804 dental officers on active duty, of whom 1,074 were in the Regular Navy and 730 in the Naval Reserve. Dental technicians on duty this date numbered 3,457.

Of the participants in the Ensign 1925 Program, 285 were ordered to active duty, and 150 civilian dental school graduates allocated to the Navy accepted appointments to active duty. Seventy-two candidates were selected for commissioning in the Regular Navy in fiscal year 1967 (30 augmentations and 42 direct gains).

Losses to the Dental Corps of the Regular Navy totaled 84 officers. These losses were in the following categories: 44 retirements, 39 resignations, and 1 deceased. A total of 301 Reserve dental officers completed obligated service and were released from active duty.

Education: The Dental Corps had dental officers in training as follows: 32 interns in 8 naval hospitals, 28 officers in graduate and postgraduate courses at the Naval Dental School, 22 residents in the dental specialties, 9 officers in long courses at civilian universities, and 24 officers in postdoctoral fellowships. One officer attended the Naval War College, and one attended the Staff and Command College, Marine Corps Schools. In addition, many officers attended short courses under the sponsorship of civilian institutions or other Federal services.

The number of dental officers now certified by the dental specialty boards was 57.

Nine continuing education courses were presented by the Director of Dental Activities, 11th Naval District, and 11 were conducted at the Naval Dental School. These courses were attended by 510 officers. A total of 257 ensigns (1925) attended orientation sessions at the U.S. Naval Academy, and 20 ensigns received 60-day clinical clerkship training at naval hospitals and other selected activities.

Three officer correspondence courses became available for enrollment: Removable Partial Dentures, which replaced an earlier course; a revised



Pierside preventive dentistry facility, 1967.

course in Endodontics; and a new course in Diagnosis of Lesions of the Oral Mucous Membrane.

During the year, 1,136 enlisted personnel received training in basic dental assisting. The class "C" schools trained 131 prosthetic technicians, 6 repair technicians, 11 administrative technicians, and 2 maxillofacial prosthetic technicians. The class "B" schools remained closed because of the shortage of higher trained dental technicians required for the Vietnam conflict.

Treatment: A total of 11,919,852 dental procedures were performed this year—up 10 percent from the previous year. This total included 4,504,881 operative procedures; 91,997 prosthodontic procedures; 453,185 oral surgery procedures; 1,247,728 periodontal procedures; 874,845 caries prevention treatments; and 28,382 endodontic procedures.

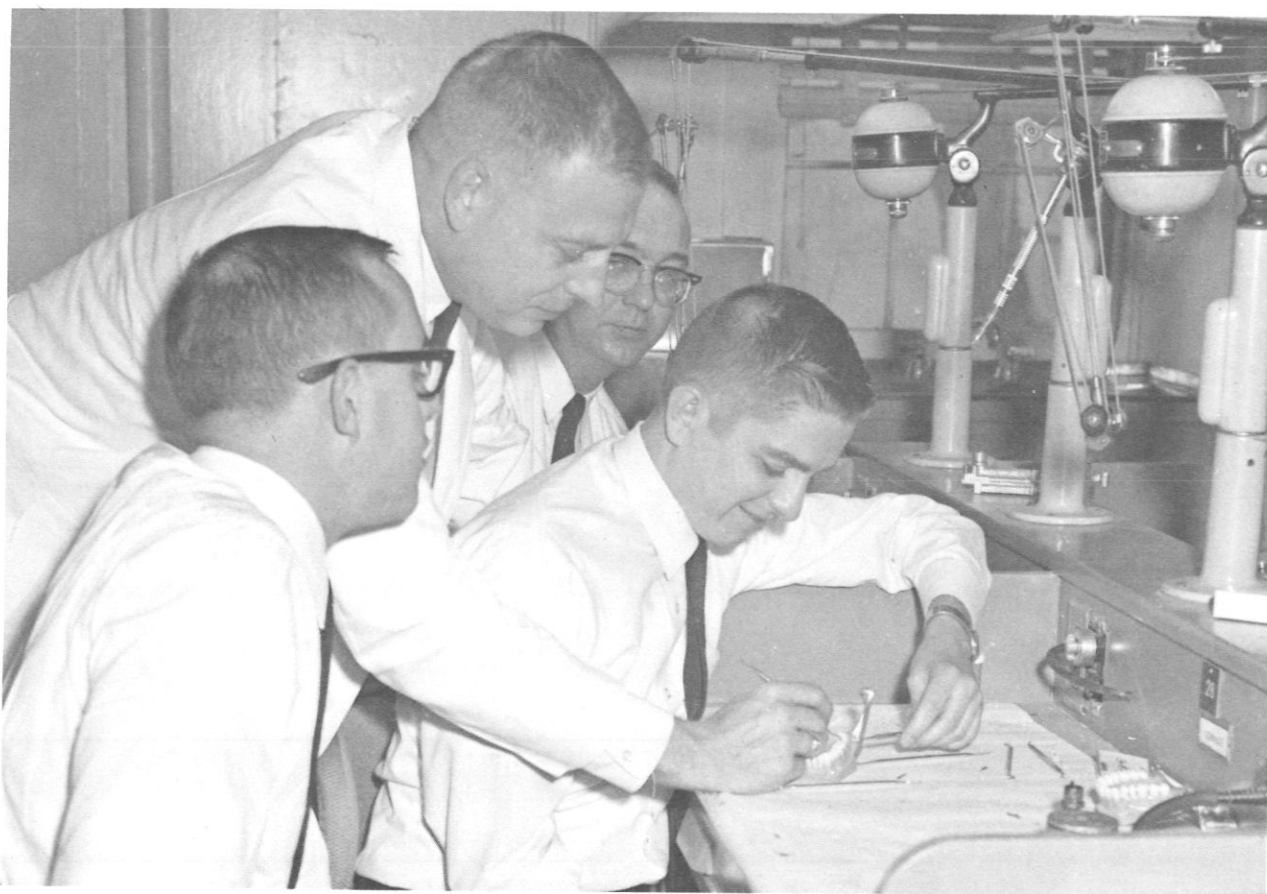
Materiel: Dental functions were carried on at 327 facilities, 133 of which were in ships. Of the 14 mobile dental units currently in the inventory,

only 10 were considered "over-the-road" units, with the remaining 4 units being utilized as fixed installations. Plans were completed for the construction of eight mobile dental units to be used by mobile construction battalions in Southeast Asia.

Prosthetic treatment was provided at 169 activities, including 62 ships. Six additional limited dental prosthetic laboratories were authorized.

The first increment of the Navy's Five-Year Dental Equipment Replacement Program for BUMED-supported activities and shipboard dental departments was completed. The program provided for the orderly replacement of wornout and obsolete equipment. As the program progressed, surveyed dental equipment would be made available to Naval Reserve training centers, where it would be used in professional training programs.

Research: The recently established Naval Dental Research Institute at the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill., was making substantial progress in the development of new dental operational designs for military environments, the



Dental officers attending a short course in prosthodontics, Naval Dental School, 1967.

configuration of self-sustained portable dental operatory shelters for use in the field, the prevention of periodontal disease through new treatment and oral hygiene methods, and the adaptation of computer methodologies to patient schedule planning and record keeping.

Ongoing projects in the Extramural Dental Research Program included studies in the general areas of phosphates and dental caries, bone formation in the mandible, oral microorganisms, metabolism of connective tissue, mechanisms of calcification, and dental materials.

Marine Corps Programs: There were slightly over 400 dental officers and almost 800 dental technicians assigned to the Marine Corps Supporting Establishment and the Fleet Marine Forces. The number of dental officers and technicians assigned to the Marine Corps increased due to the activation of the 17th Dental Company.

Currently serving with the Marines in Vietnam

were 66 dental officers and 149 dental technicians. The number of dental clinics in Vietnam increased to 38, because many of the Marine companies and battalions were widely dispersed, thus making central clinics impractical.

A Marine Corps M-105 trailer was fitted out with dental equipment and evaluated under combat conditions in Vietnam. Two additional trailers were being fitted out at the Naval Medical Field Research Laboratory, Camp Lejeune, N.C. These would also be tested in Vietnam.

July 1, 1967

The Secretary of the Navy established the first Naval Dental Center. The center, located in San Diego, Calif., was developed as the result of a base utilization study completed in 1965, and it consolidated functions that had been dispersed among the dental facilities of a number of line commands in the San Diego area. The center's mission was to

provide a complete dental service to Navy and Marine Corps shore activities, units of the Operating Forces, and other authorized personnel; to conduct advanced instruction for Dental Corps officers in the various fields of dentistry; and to instruct and train individuals to perform Group XI enlisted personnel duties.

July 28, 1967

Rear Adm. E. G. F. Pollard, DC, USN, was relieved as Commanding Officer, Naval Dental Clinic, Norfolk, Va., by Rear Adm. M. E. Simpson, DC, USN. This was the first time in the history of the Naval Dental Corps that one dental flag officer in command was relieved by another dental flag officer.

The Naval Dental Clinics, Newport, R.I., and Charleston, S.C., were established under the management control of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery with dental officers in command. This brought the total number of naval dental clinics to 11.

August 1, 1967

Capt. H. G. Ewart, DC, USNR-R, was promoted to the grade of rear admiral.

Department of Defense Instruction 6230.3 directed that preventive dentistry programs for dependent children be established for all the armed services. Instrumental in establishing such servicewide programs was the example of the Naval Dental Corps' successful Preventive Dentistry Program for Dependent Children.

September 1967

Personnel of the Naval Dental Corps participated in the Civic Action Program in Vietnam by providing humanitarian treatment to Vietnamese civilians in areas adjacent to those where Marine Corps units were operating. From July 1965 through September 1967, a total of 238,288 dental procedures were reported on 122,927 civilians. Among these procedures were operations to correct such congenital deformities as cleft lips and palates, which had frequently remained untreated even in older patients of the civilian community.

September 1, 1967

The Dental Technician, Research Assistant, Class "C" School at the Naval Dental School

graduated its first two students. The 52-week course of instruction was specifically designed to make the technician proficient in dental research.

September 22, 1967

Rear Adm. E. G. F. Pollard, DC, USN, assumed command as the first regularly assigned Commanding Officer of the Naval Dental Center, San Diego, Calif. The center thus became the first dental flag command to be established on the west coast.

October 13, 1967

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery Instruction 6610.1 directed Navywide implementation of the Dental Corps' Preventive Dentistry Program for Dependent Children.

October 29–November 2, 1967

The third Joint Armed Forces Dental Exhibit, "Dental Support in Southeast Asia," was shown at the 108th annual session of the American Dental Association in Washington, D.C. The exhibit won first place in the Government Agency Category. In addition, three Dental Corps motion pictures were included in the film program of the session, a Dental Corps mobile preventive dentistry unit was on display, and 40 officers of the Dental Corps presented table clinics, lectures, and essays.

November 9, 1967

A conference was convened at the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery to study present and future training requirements of the Oral Surgery Specialty Training Program. Particular consideration was given to improving the opportunities of Navy candidates for successful participation in examinations of the American Board of Oral Surgery.

December 4–8, 1967

A conference was held at the Naval Dental School to study the qualifications for advancement in rating of dental technicians and to determine the content of technician training manuals. The conferees made several recommendations that had a far-reaching effect on dental technician training. These included changes in the enlisted qualifications for advancement, changes in class "A" and



Mobile preventive dentistry unit, 1967.

"C" school curricula, and the establishment of billets for writers to revise all dental technician manuals.

December 22, 1967

The class "B" schools for advanced general and prosthetic dental technicians were disestablished at the Naval Dental School, to be reestablished at the Naval Dental Center, San Diego, Calif. The class "B" schools, closed since July 1, 1966, because of the Vietnam buildup, were scheduled to reconvene at San Diego in July 1968.

December 31, 1967

This year marked a high point in the accomplishments of the Dental Corps' Preventive Dentistry Program: a total of 972,322 three-agent stannous fluoride treatments were given during the calendar year. This was a significant advance over the 788,000 treatments given in calendar year 1966 and the 494,000 treatments given in 1965. The Preventive Dentistry Program was presented at major dental meetings and training pro-

grams throughout the country. Advice and consultation were given to a number of foreign countries, as well as to public health and school officials in this country. Efforts to implement a preventive dentistry program for Reserve units continued.

January 31-February 1, 1968

A workshop on dental operatory design and equipment layout was held at the Naval Dental Research Institute, Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill. The purpose of the workshop was to evaluate an experimental five-chair circular dental operating suite. The suite was designed to provide maximum support for four-handed dentistry and to allow for the full utilization of dental assistants.

March 1968

Class "C" school courses were convened at two additional sites. The Naval Dental Clinic, Norfolk, Va., commenced its first Dental Technician, Repair, course. A fleet dental repair unit had been



Dental Corps personnel participating in the Civic Action Program in Vietnam.

established at the clinic in 1965, and it had become increasingly apparent that a mutually advantageous, practical relationship between training and performance could be achieved at this activity. The Naval Dental Research Institute, Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill., initiated its first Dental Technician, Research Assistant, course. Previously, training in both dental repair and dental research had been conducted only at the Naval Dental School.

April 1, 1968

Since October 1967, personnel of the Naval Dental Corps participated in the Civic Action Program in Vietnam by performing 59,599 dental procedures on Vietnamese civilians.

June 1968

An experimental model of a portable dental office, conceived as a seagoing version of the mobile dental trailer, was placed for testing in the U.S.S. *Oglethorpe* at the Little Creek, Va., Amphibious Base. Such a portable dental office would augment a permanent shipboard facility or pro-

vide a facility in ships without dental installations.

June 30, 1968

The status of U.S. Naval Dental Corps Programs for fiscal year 1968 was as follows:

Personnel: There were 1,874 dental officers on active duty, of whom 1,051 were in the Regular Navy and 823 in the Naval Reserve. Medical Service Corps officers and dental service warrant officers were assigned to larger facilities to relieve dental officers of some of their nonprofessional duties. Dental technicians on duty this date numbered 3,921.

Of the participants in the Ensign 1925 Program, 285 were ordered to active duty, and 160 civilian dental school graduates allocated to the Navy accepted appointments to active duty. Seventy-three candidates were selected for commissioning in the Regular Navy in fiscal year 1968 (33 augmentations and 40 direct gains).

There were 77 nonpay Reserve dental companies with a total membership of 1,160 dental officers and ensigns. Approximately 645 ensigns

(1925) were members of 33 Reserve dental companies. A new dental company concept was inaugurated at Baylor University and Fairleigh Dickinson University. Dental companies at these schools had a graduate (2205) section and a student (1925) section.

Losses to the Dental Corps of the Regular Navy totaled 92 officers. These losses were in the following categories: 31 retirements, 58 resignations, and 3 deceased. Three hundred and forty-seven Reserve dental officers completed obligated service and were released from active duty.

Education: The Dental Corps had dental officers in training as follows: 32 interns in 8 naval hospitals, 32 officers in graduate courses at the Naval Dental School, 25 residents in the dental specialties, 16 officers in long courses at civilian universities, and 29 officers in postdoctoral fellowships. One officer attended the Naval War College, and one attended the Staff and Command College, Marine Corps Schools. A number of officers attended short courses under the sponsorship of civilian institutions or other Federal services. A total of 261 ensigns (1925) attended orientation sessions held at the Naval Schools Command, Naval Base, Newport, R.I.; and 30 ensigns received 60-day clinical clerkship training at naval hospitals and other selected activities.

Nine continuing education courses were presented by the Director of Dental Activities, 11th Naval District, and 11 were conducted at the Naval Dental School. These courses were attended by 492 officers.

Four officer correspondence courses were published during the year. Two of the courses were revisions: Advanced Speeds in Operative Dentistry and Dental Administration. Two courses were new: General Oral Surgical Procedures and Exodontia, and Special Oral Surgical Procedures and Fractures.

A total of 57 dental officers were now certified by the dental specialty boards.

During the year, 686 enlisted personnel received training in basic dental assisting. The class "C" schools trained 63 prosthetic technicians, 3 repair technicians, 6 administrative technicians, 1 maxillofacial prosthetic technician, and 2 research assistants. Enlisted personnel also participated in outservice training at civilian colleges and universities, where they earned credits toward college degrees. Such training was supported by the

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, which provided 75 percent of the total cost of tuition, textbooks, and fees.

Treatment: A total of 12,643,965 dental procedures were performed this year—up 6 percent from the previous year. This total included 4,643,662 operative procedures; 99,939 prosthodontic procedures; 502,142 oral surgery procedures; 1,347,991 periodontal procedures; 1,037,781 caries prevention treatments; and 32,988 endodontic procedures.

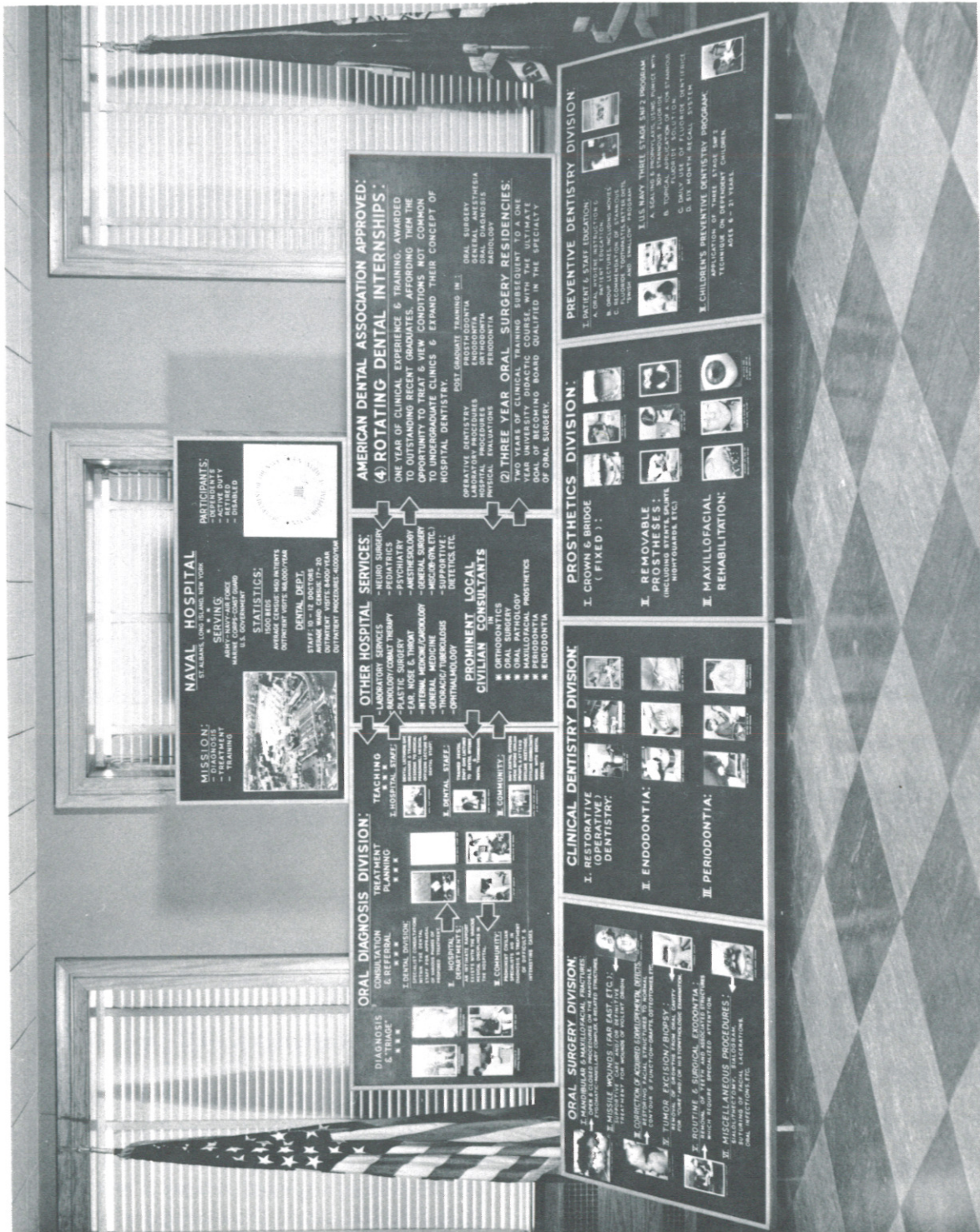
Materiel: Dental functions were carried on at 332 dental facilities, 138 of which were in ships. Prosthetic treatment was provided in 173 activities, including 64 ships. Eight additional limited dental prosthetic laboratories were authorized.

Research: 12 Dental Corps officers held primary duty in the Intramural Dental Research Program, while 2 officers were attending graduate courses at civilian universities, and 2 officers were completing 1-year research training periods at various laboratories. Six laboratories conducted research under 24 official research projects and work units. There were 10 ongoing research contracts in the extramural program.

Marine Corps Programs: 420 Dental Corps officers and 790 dental technicians were assigned to provide support to the U.S. Marine Corps. This number constituted approximately one-fifth of the personnel of the Dental Corps. Ten dental companies supported the Fleet Marine Forces, and three of these companies were in Vietnam.

The Vietnam conflict brought about an increasing need for oral surgery support to the Marine Corps. To remedy this need, the Dental Corps' training program in oral surgery was increased, and during the fiscal year, 24 dental officers received formal training in this specialty. Six of these officers held postdoctoral fellowships, and 18 officers were in one of three graduate training years leading to certification by the American Board of Oral Surgery. In addition, a large portion of Dental Corps research was concerned with the direct support of the Vietnam maxillofacial casualty treatment program.

During this period, a prosthetic facility with a Tichomatic capability was set up at Da Nang. The facility, controlled by the 11th Dental Company, provided support for the Marines in I Corps.



Display depicting the Dental Service, Naval Hospital, St. Albans, N.Y., 1968



Opening of the Oral Physiotherapy Center at the U.S. Naval Academy. Cutting the ribbon was the Superintendent, Rear Adm. J. F. Calvert. Looking on were (from left) the Commandant of Midshipmen, Capt. L. Heyworth, Jr.; Rear Adm. E. C. Raffetto, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (Dentistry) and Chief, Dental Division; Capt. R. H. Friesz, head of the Academy's Dental Department; and Comdr. J. R. Elliott, director of the center.

July 8, 1968

The class "B" schools for advanced general and prosthetic dental technicians reconvened at the Naval Dental Center, San Diego, Calif. The schools had been closed since July 1, 1966.

July 15, 1968

Rear Adm. E. C. Raffetto, DC, USN, relieved Rear Adm. F. M. Kyes, DC, USN, as Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (Dentistry) and Chief, Dental Division. Rear Adm. Kyes assumed duties as Director of Dental Activities, 11th Naval District, and as Commanding Officer, Naval Dental Center, San Diego, Calif.

July 31, 1968

Twenty-one dental officers of the Royal Canadian Dental Corps visited the Naval Dental School during a week-long tour of the Federal dental services in the Washington, D.C., area. The Dental School was included in the tour because the Royal Canadian Dental Corps and the U.S. Naval Dental Corps had maintained close liaison for many years. Since the 1940s, nearly 100 Canadian dental officers had attended courses in residence at the Dental School, and each year about 35 officers enrolled in the Dental School's officer correspondence courses.

August 1, 1968

Capt. M. G. Turner, DC, USN, was promoted to the grade of rear admiral as numerical relief for Rear Adm. E. G. F. Pollard, DC, USN, to rank from this date. Rear Adm. Pollard retired.

September 1968

The 2-year findings of the preventive dentistry study at the Naval Submarine Medical Research Laboratory, Naval Submarine Base, New London, Conn., were published in the *Journal of the American Dental Association*. The report indicated that the three-agent stannous fluoride treatment was "clinically effective in reducing the caries increment of young adults."

December 1968

A revised edition of the officer correspondence course Operative Dentistry was completed. This brought to 14 the number of courses offered by the Dental Division to augment the graduate and postgraduate programs of the Naval Dental Corps. Of these courses, 13 were in professional dental subjects and 1 in dental administration. In addition, six new or revised courses were in various stages of development. As of December 31, total Navywide enrollment in the courses was 907.

January 21, 1969

Ceremonies were held to mark the official opening of an Oral Physiotherapy Center for use in an innovative preventive periodontics program at the U.S. Naval Academy. The center was to be used to educate and motivate small groups of from six to eight patients with similar periodontal problems and a common interest in correcting them. The center provided six self-treatment units where patients could practice plaque removal while being supervised.

March 1969

Because of the shortage of enlisted personnel, coupled with the expanded scope of the Preventive Dentistry Program, the Naval Dental Corps employed increasing numbers of civilian dental assistants and hygienists. Currently employed were 94 civilian dental hygienists and 161 civilian dental assistants, a total gain of 78 auxiliaries since June 1967.

March 20–23, 1969

The 2-year results of the Dental Corps' study of the self-preparation technique for three-agent stannous fluoride treatment were reported at the 47th general meeting of the International Association for Dental Research held in Houston, Tex. The self-preparation technique substituted a self-administered for an operator-administered prophylaxis in the first phase of the three-agent treatment. The study, which was conducted at the Naval Submarine Medical Research Laboratory, Naval Submarine Base, New London, Conn., showed that the new self-preparation technique was as effective as the old technique. This finding had immense importance for the Dental Corps' Preventive Dentistry Program, because the new technique permitted dental technicians to treat patients in programmed groups, thus allowing many more patients to be treated in considerably less time.

April 21–23, 1969

A dental research workshop on Navy and Marine Corps recruit dental programs was held at the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill. The objective of the 3-day workshop was to critically examine the problems of recruit dental care and to recommend future research that would be useful in solving these problems.

June 11–13, 1969

An oral surgery conference was held at the Naval Dental School to review the requirements for the Oral Surgery Training Program. The conference resulted in a restructuring of the program to provide integrated 3-year residencies in oral surgery at the Dental School and various naval hospitals. Previously, training had consisted of a didactic year plus a 2-year residency.

June 30, 1969

The status of U.S. Naval Dental Corps programs for fiscal year 1969 was as follows:

Personnel: There were 1,837 dental officers on active duty, of whom 994 were in the regular Navy and 843 in the Naval Reserve. To assist dental officers in administration and supply, Medical Service Corps officers and dental service warrant officers were on active duty at larger facilities.

Dental technicians on duty this date numbered 3,949.

Of the participants in the Ensign 1925 Program, 294 were ordered to active duty, and 189 civilian dental school graduates allocated to the Navy accepted appointments to active duty. Thirty-six candidates were selected for commissioning in the Regular Navy in fiscal year 1969 (28 augmentations and 8 direct gains).

Losses to the Dental Corps of the Regular Navy totaled 88 officers. These losses were in the following categories: 48 retirements, 39 resignations, and 1 deceased. A total of 435 Reserve dental officers completed obligated service and were released from active duty and 3 retired.

Education: The Dental Corps had dental officers in training as follows: 32 interns in 8 naval hospitals, 32 officers in graduate courses at the Naval Dental School, 24 residents in the dental specialties, and 30 officers in postdoctoral fellowships. One officer attended the Naval War College, and one attended the Staff and Command College, Marine Corps Schools. Twenty-five officers attended long courses at civilian universities. This number included one officer in orthodontics. The Dental Corps established a limited program in orthodontics this year, because of a change in the dental standards for the U.S. Naval Academy and Naval ROTC candidates, plus increasing demands for a continuation of orthodontic care for dependents at certain overseas bases.

The Director of Dental Activities, 11th Naval District, presented 11 continuing education courses, as did the Naval Dental School. These courses were attended by 667 dental officers. Orientation for dental ensigns (1925) was held at the Naval Schools Command, Naval Base, Newport, R.I., and approximately 236 ensigns attended. Thirty clinical clerkships were conducted at naval hospitals and other selected activities.

The number of dental officers certified by the dental specialty boards was now 67.

The Dental Corps actively engaged in the Military Assistance Program to foster better international good will and understanding, and to assist friendly foreign nations in advancing the profession of dentistry. This year, the Dental Corps conducted training for four foreign dental officers and one enlisted technician.

In response to a BUMED request, the Naval Dental School developed and administered a com-

prehensive, concentrated program for Navy dental technicians who would assist dental officers as members of Military Provincial Health Program teams in Vietnam. Eight dental technicians received training in all aspects of emergency dental treatment in a series of three 2-week courses. Familiarization with Vietnamese culture and environment was provided in lectures, films, and assigned reading.

Treatment: A total of 12,947,115 dental procedures were performed this year—up 2 percent from the previous year. This total included 4,523,174 operative procedures; 95,837 prosthodontic procedures; 470,429 oral surgery procedures; 1,418,253 periodontal procedures; 1,118,842 caries prevention treatments; and 37,737 endodontic procedures.

Materiel: Dental functions were carried on at 320 dental facilities, 127 of which were in ships. Prosthetic treatment was provided in 169 facilities, including 61 ships.

To date, limited dental prosthetic laboratories had been installed at 31 facilities that previously had no prosthetic laboratories. The area dental prosthetic laboratory in San Diego, Calif., served 14 of these facilities; and the area dental prosthetic laboratory in Washington, D.C., served 17.

The Dental Corps continued to phase in equipment for constructing dental prostheses from a chrome-cobalt alloy instead of gold.

As a result of stringent economy measures, funds for the Five-Year Dental Equipment Replacement Program were deleted from the third increment of the apportionment.

Marine Corps Programs: Three dental companies were in Vietnam, where treatment was provided in 37 separate clinics, ranging from a one-chair clinic in a two-wheeled trailer to clinics with prosthetic facilities in permanent type French structures. The facilities were staffed at approximately 1 dental officer to 1,100 personnel.

During this period, Rear Adm. M. G. Turner, DC, USN, Inspector General, Dental, made an extensive inspection tour of dental facilities serving Navy and Marine Corps personnel in I Corps Tactical Zone of the Republic of Vietnam. The first Inspector General, Dental, to make such an extensive tour of these dental facilities during the Vietnam conflict, Rear Adm. Turner visited the Dental Department, Naval Support Activity, DaNang;

Headquarters and Detachments of the 1st, 3rd, and 11th Dental Companies; and the hospital ships U.S.S. *Repose* and U.S.S. *Sanctuary*.

Funds were made available to fabricate six one-chair clinics. Three of these would be installed in M-105 trailers; the other three would be modules which could be used independently or in M-105 trailers. The conversion of a SATS van into a two-chair clinic was awaiting funding.

July 15, 1969

Lt. H. M. Paulus, DC, USNR, began a tour of active duty at the Naval Dental Center, San Diego, Calif. She was the first woman to serve on active duty in the Naval Dental Corps since World War II. Only two women dental officers had previously served in the Dental Corps, and neither remained on active duty after the termination of World War II.

This year also saw the advancement of the first woman to the rate of Master Chief Dental Technician: DTCM J. L. Davis.

August 14, 1969

Rear Adm. E. C. Raffetto, DC, USN, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (Dentistry) and Chief, Dental Division, delivered one of the messages at the dedication ceremonies of the American Dental Association's War Memorial Court in Chicago, Ill. The War Memorial Court honored dentists of the armed services who had given their lives in defense of the Nation in the two World Wars and in the conflicts in Korea and Vietnam. A bronze sculpture was dedicated to these members of the dental profession, and their names were inscribed on marble plaques affixed to the wall of the court. Among the men so honored were Lt. (jg) Weeden E. Osborne, DC, USN, the first naval officer to die in land fighting overseas in France in World War I; and the most recent naval dental officer to lose his life, Lt. Robert P. Mills, Jr., DC, USN, who was killed in action in Vietnam in November 1967.

October 12-16, 1969

The Joint Armed Forces Dental Exhibit, "Significant Military Contributions to Dentistry," was premiered at the American Dental Association-Fédération Dentaire Internationale meeting in New York, N.Y.

November 3-5, 1969

The Naval Dental Corps was represented at the Third Annual Greater Milwaukee Dental Exposition in Milwaukee, Wis., where dental officers of the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill., presented a number of table clinics and a scientific exhibit.

November 4, 1969

Dedication ceremonies were held at the Naval Air Station, Albany, Ga., for a newly constructed dispensary/dental clinic with 10 dental operating rooms.

A major revision of the *Casualty Care Training Manual for Dental Personnel* was completed. The manual served as a guide for training dental officers and technicians in casualty care procedures, so that they could render care during combat or in time of civil disaster.

December 1969

Two modified preventive dentistry trailers were completed and delivered to the 11th Naval District.

December 11, 1969

The Naval Dental School received accreditation from the Council on Dental Education of the American Dental Association for its advanced dental specialty programs in endodontics, periodontics, oral pathology, prosthodontics, and oral surgery.

Chapter 2

Navy Dentistry in the Seventies

March 19–21, 1970

The Naval Dental School's first multimedia module, "Multimedia Study of the Class V Direct Gold Restoration," was premiered at a meeting of the American Association of Dental Schools in New York, N.Y. The module was a pilot project intended to supplement and reinforce the regular classroom instruction of graduate dental officers. The module included a number of audiovisual aids and a self-scoring test.

March 27, 1970

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery Instruction 6600.4 was issued to clarify, make universal and uniform, the Navy's procedures for rendering annual three-agent stannous fluoride treatments to all active duty Navy and Marine Corps personnel.

March 31–April 3, 1970

The second Navywide workshop on periodontics was held at the Naval Dental School. The participants reevaluated and modified the Navy Periodontal Screening Examination in order to increase its effectiveness and flexibility. Discussions centered on problems relating to bacterial plaque and its role in dental caries and periodontal disease.

May 1, 1970

Capt. J. P. Arthur, DC, USN, was promoted to the grade of rear admiral as numerical relief for Rear Adm. F. M. Kyes, DC, USN, to rank from August 1, 1969. Rear Adm. Kyes retired.

June 15, 1970

The Joint Commission on Accreditation of Dental Laboratories granted a seal of Accreditation to the Naval Dental School's prosthodontics laboratory in ceramics, and in complete, removable, and fixed prosthodontics.

June 30, 1970

The status of U.S. Naval Dental Corps programs for fiscal year 1970 was as follows:

Personnel: There were 1,784 dental officers on active duty, of whom 899 were in the Regular Navy and 885 in the Naval Reserve. Dental technicians on duty this date numbered 3,921.

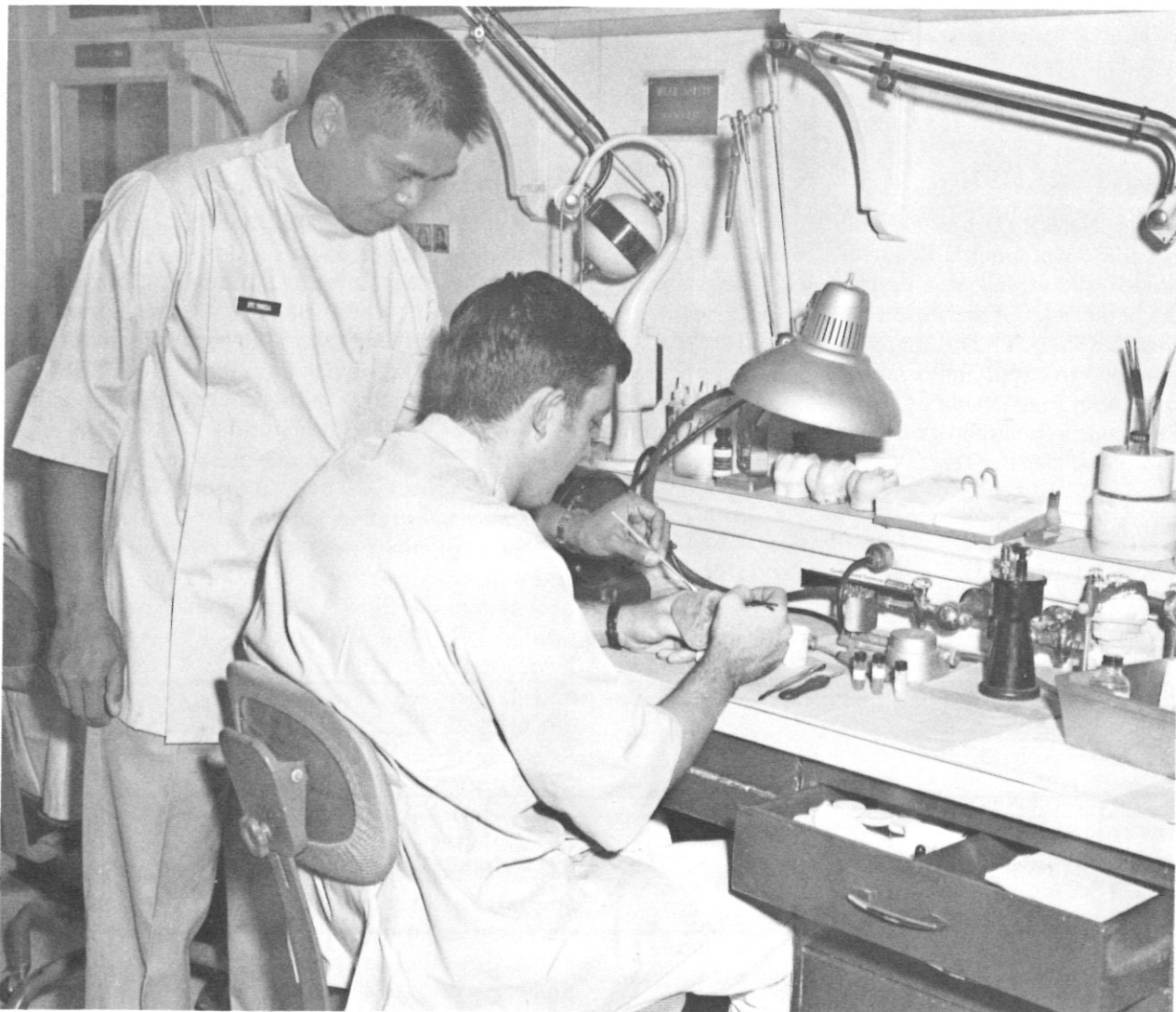
Of the participants in the Ensign 1925 Program, 294 were ordered to active duty, and 74 civilian dental school graduates allocated to the Navy accepted appointments to active duty. Thirty candidates were selected for commissioning in the Regular Navy in fiscal year 1970 (26 augmentations and 4 direct gains).

Losses to the Dental Corps of the Regular Navy totaled 121 officers. These losses were in the following categories: 65 retirements, 55 resignations, and 1 deceased. A total of 407 Reserve dental officers completed obligated service and were released from active duty; 3 retired.

Education: The Dental Corps had dental officers in training as follows: 32 interns in 8 naval hospitals, 32 officers in graduate courses at the Naval Dental School, 31 residents in the dental specialties, 32 officers in long courses at civilian universities, and 28 officers in postdoctoral fellowships. One officer attended the Naval War College, and one attended the Staff and Command College, Marine Corps Schools.

Nine continuing education courses were conducted by the Director of Dental Activities, 11th Naval District; 12 were presented at the Naval Dental School, including for the first time a course in maxillofacial prosthetics. These courses were attended by 668 officers. Three orientation sessions for dental ensigns (1925) were held at the Naval Schools Command, Naval Base, Newport, R.I. Thirty clinical clerkships were conducted at naval hospitals and other selected activities.

There were 72 dental officers now certified by the various dental specialty boards, with 5 officers being certified during the year.



Maxillofacial prosthetic technicians at work, Naval Dental School, 1970.

The Dental Corps participated in the Military Assistance Program by conducting training for three foreign dental officers and five enlisted personnel.

One new officer correspondence course was published during the year: Pharmacotherapeutics in Dental Practice. Major revisions of two other courses were also published: Endodontics and Fixed Partial Denture Prosthodontics.

Treatment: A total of 12,518,494 dental procedures were performed this year—down 3 percent from the previous year. This total included 4,354,371 operative procedures; 89,606 prosthodontic procedures; 441,205 oral surgery proce-

dures; 1,291,689 periodontal procedures; 986,513 caries prevention treatments; and 39,755 endodontic procedures.

Materiel: Dental functions were carried on at 289 dental facilities, 96 of which were in ships. Prosthetic treatment was provided at 166 activities, including 58 ships. There were 33 limited dental prosthetic laboratories in operation or authorized.

Limited funds were made available for the Five-Year Dental Equipment Replacement Program.

Research: Four activities carried the major load of dental research for the Navy. The Navy's

center for such research was the Naval Dental Research Institute, Great Lakes, Ill. Studies conducted there covered a broad range of subjects, from the prevention of dental disease to the development of mobile dental operatories for use in the field. The Naval Medical Research Institute, Bethesda, Md., maintained an active dental department which was carrying out a number of different projects, including studies in newly developed techniques of bone grafting. Among other projects, the Naval Dental School, Bethesda, Md., conducted clinical evaluations of new dental materials, equipment, and procedures. At the Naval Submarine Base, New London, Conn., research was underway to assess the dental health of submarine personnel.

An amendment was made to Title 2 of the Military Procurement Authorization Act of 1970 and was adopted as Section 203 of the Congressional Authorization Conference. It stated that: "None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this act may be used to carry out any research project or study unless such project or study has a direct or apparent relationship to a specific military function or operation." All dental research under the responsibility of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery and the Office of Naval Research was reviewed in relation to Section 203. That which did not comply was terminated, and new proposals were reviewed prior to consideration for approval.

Marine Corps Programs: There were billets for 328 dental officers and 607 dental technicians with the U.S. Marine Corps. These numbers did not include the billet allowances for the Naval Dental Clinic, Camp Pendleton, Calif. The number of billets had decreased because of a reduction-in-force throughout the Marine Corps. All Marine Corps activities were staffed at approximately 100 percent of allowance.

As of May 20, treatment was being provided in 22 separate clinics in Vietnam, and the chrome-cobalt alloy prosthetic facility of the 11th Dental Company was producing between 75 and 100 non-precious metal frameworks per month.

During this period, the Commandant of the Marine Corps recommended to the Surgeon General that dental standards for enlistment revert to those in effect prior to World War II.

July 1970

An advisory project was initiated as part of the Vietnamization effort in dentistry. A team was set up to provide advice and training for Vietnamese dental personnel. The training concentrated on methods of treating war-induced maxillofacial injuries.

July 1, 1970

Forty Clinical Clerkships (Dental) commenced this date. This represented an increase of 10 clerkships over the previous year. Training was conducted at naval hospitals and other selected activities. The trainees ordered to naval hospitals were rotated through the operating room, orthopedics, anesthesiology, and similar services. Trainees ordered to other activities participated in preventive dentistry or research programs.

August 1970

The Naval Dental Corps' *Periodontics Syllabus*, NAVMED P-5110, was published. The syllabus, directed toward the general practitioner, was written to assist naval dental officers in familiarizing themselves with the latest concepts of the prevention and treatment of periodontal disease. The syllabus played a vital part in the Preventive Dentistry Program's concerted attack on the two major oral health problems affecting Navy and Marine Corps Personnel—dental caries and periodontal disease.

October 5–9, 1970

Laboratory classes in making body identification through dental records were conducted at the Naval Dental School as part of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology's annual continuing education course in forensic dentistry. The course was founded in 1962, and at the time it was the only course of its kind held in the United States.

October 19, 1970

Rear Adm. E. C. Raffetto, DC, USN, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (Dentistry) and Chief, Dental Division, was named an



As part of the Vietnamization program, U.S. Naval Dental Corps personnel advised and trained Vietnamese dental practitioners. Here, a Dental Corps officer (right) observed as Vietnamese dental surgeons prepared an ear impression.

honorary member of the American Society of Oral Surgeons at the opening session of the society's 52nd annual meeting in Miami Beach, Fla. Rear Adm. Raffetto was the eighteenth individual to be so honored in the 52-year history of the society.

November 8-12, 1970

The Joint Armed Forces Dental Exhibit, "Preserving the Dentition," had its premier at the 111th annual session of the American Dental Association in Las Vegas, Nev. The exhibit won a Certificate of Honor, First Award Category. A Naval Reserve Dental Symposium held in conjunction with the annual meeting was attended by approximately 200 Regular and Reserve dental officers and guests. At the symposium, Naval Reserve Dental Company 3-4, Huntington, Long Is-

land, N.Y., received the first award as Most Outstanding Naval Reserve Dental Company for its contributory support to the Active Forces.

November 10, 1970

Marine Corps Headquarters Bulletin 5400 directed a change to the Headquarters Manual which gave a new title to the Staff Dental Officer. This officer now was to be called The Dental Officer, U.S. Marine Corps, a title more commensurate with his responsibilities.

November 16-18, 1970

The Naval Dental School hosted the first Navy conference on prosthodontics training in the Dental Corps. The conference, conducted for the

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, examined ways of improving the curriculum in prosthodontics.

December 1970

The *Journal of the American Dental Association* published the 2-year findings of the Dental Corps' study of the effectiveness of the self-preparation technique employed in the Preventive Dentistry Program's three-agent stannous fluoride treatment. The article reported that a self-administered prophylaxis with stannous fluoride paste was as effective as an operator-administered prophylaxis in providing protection from dental caries.

December 2-4, 1970

The Naval Dental School hosted a Navywide workshop on endodontics training for the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Participants discussed the current status of the program and methods for improving it. They made recommendations concerning staffing, selection for training, billeting, and meeting board requirements.

December 28, 1970

Congressman L. Mendel Rivers died this date, soon after heart surgery. Throughout his congressional career, 5 days short of 30 years, he had been a vigorous legislative supporter for a strong Navy, including the Naval Dental Corps.

March 1-5, 1971

A Naval Reserve dental seminar, held in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, was attended by 29 inactive duty Reserve dental officers.

March 3, 1971

A dental department, composed of 40 dental operating rooms and 3 oral hygiene treatment rooms, was officially opened at the Naval Training Center, Orlando, Fla.

March 4, 1971

A series of 12 inhouse produced motion picture films on the subject of complete dentures was completed at the Naval Dental School. The films traced the process of preparing complete dentures from

the diagnostic stage through the postdelivery evaluation.

March 7, 1971

A significant advance in the Preventive Dentistry Program occurred with the issuance of Bureau of Medicine and Surgery Instructions 6600.6 and 6600.7. The first instruction directed the implementation of the Navy Plaque Control Program at all dental facilities; the second directed all dental facilities to conduct the Navy Periodontal Screening Examination for eligible personnel.

March 18-21, 1971

The Naval Dental Corps was represented at the 49th general session of the International Association for Dental Research held in Chicago, Ill. Forty-seven reports of naval dental research were presented.

April 1, 1971

Capt. V. L. Anderson, DC, USN, was promoted to the grade of rear admiral as numerical relief for Rear Adm. M. E. Simpson, DC, USN, to rank from November 6, 1970. Rear Adm. Simpson retired.

May 10-14, 1971

For the first time, the Naval Dental School offered a management seminar as part of its continuing education program. The course was designed to acquaint senior dental officers with the application of the latest management techniques and behavioral concepts to dental health care administration. Twenty-seven senior dental officers attended the seminar.

May 26-28, 1971

The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery sponsored a dental disease control conference at the Naval Dental School. The objective of the conference was to discuss the etiology and control of dental plaque infections, and to brief heads of dental clinics and other administrators on the Navy Plaque Control Program and the Navy Periodontal Screening Examination.

June 1, 1971

Thirty-eight dental officers formed a Navy Chapter of the Academy of General Dentistry, an

organization of dentists engaged in the practice of general dentistry, dedicated to raising the educational, cultural, and public service standards of dental practice. Naval dental officers stationed worldwide were invited to join the Navy chapter, which had 63 members at the end of its first year.

June 16-22, 1971

Rear Adm. E. C. Raffetto, DC, USN, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (Dentistry) and Chief, Dental Division, represented the U.S. Navy at the 59th annual session of the *Fédération Dentaire Internationale* in Munich, Germany.

June 30, 1971

The status of U.S. Naval Dental Corps programs for fiscal year 1971 was as follows:

Personnel: Dental officers were assigned to duty in naval activities in the United States, to duty afloat in large combatant and auxiliary ships of the fleet, to oversea duty, and to duty with the Marine Corps. There were 1,683 dental officers on active duty, of whom 893 were in the Regular Navy and 790 in the Naval Reserve. To assist dental officers in some of their nonprofessional duties, Medical Service Corps officers and dental service warrant officers were assigned to some of the larger activities. Dental technicians on duty this date numbered 3,679.

Of the participants in the Ensign 1925 Program, 239 were ordered to active duty, and 120 civilian dental school graduates allocated to the Navy accepted appointments to active duty. Seventy-two candidates were selected in fiscal year 1971 for commissioning in the Regular Navy (54 augmentations and 18 direct gains).

Losses to the Dental Corps of the Regular Navy totaled 78 officers. These losses were in the following categories: 34 retirements, 43 resignations, and 1 deceased. A total of 423 Reserve dental officers completed obligated service and were released from active duty, 1 died, and 2 retired.

There were approximately 3,066 inactive duty Naval Reserve dental officers assigned to 19 Naval Reserve training programs; 1,864 of these officers were in the Ready Reserve. In the Phased Forces, dental officers were attached to 59 Naval Reserve dental companies, which included 27 student companies, 24 graduate companies, and 8 joint com-

panies. Approximately 829 dental student officers (1925) were members of the Naval Reserve.

Education: 32 interns completed training at 8 naval hospitals, and 41 dental officers underwent residency training. At the Naval Dental School, 30 officers completed graduate courses. There were 19 postgraduate fellows, and 38 officers attended long courses at civilian universities. One officer attended the Naval War College, and another attended the Staff and Command College, Marine Corps Schools.

Ten continuing education courses were presented by the Director of Dental Activities, 11th Naval District, and 13 were conducted at the Naval Dental School, including for the first time a management seminar. These courses were attended by 752 officers.

The Naval Dental School was administering 15 officer correspondence courses. Each year, more than 400 dental officers of the Armed Forces and other Federal dental services completed these courses.

The total number of dental officers certified by the various specialty boards was now 75.

The Dental Corps participated in the Military Assistance Program by conducting training for 9 foreign officers and 13 enlisted dental technicians.

A new enlisted rate training manual, *Dental Technician 3 & 2*, NAVPERS 10682, was published and distributed during the year.

Treatment: A total of 12,273,141 dental procedures were performed this year—down 2 percent from the previous year. This total included 4,200,581 operative procedures; 161,737 prosthodontic procedures; 404,245 oral surgery procedures; 1,535,967 periodontal procedures; 855,493 caries prevention treatments; and 36,674 endodontic procedures.

Materiel: There were 283 dental facilities providing treatment to Navy and Marine Corps personnel, including facilities in 89 ships. Prosthetic treatment was provided in 154 activities, including 49 ships. There were 33 limited dental prosthetic laboratories in operation or authorized to date.

Funds sufficient to replace the equipment in 56 dental operating rooms were distributed among BUMED-managed activities as part of the Five-Year Dental Equipment Replacement Program.

Research: Section 204 of Title 2 of the Military Procurement Authorization Act of 1971 modified Section 203 of the 1970 authorization act. Section

204 stated that: "None of the funds authorized to be appropriated to the DOD by this or any other act may be used to finance any research project or study unless such a project or study has, in the opinion of the SECDEF, a *potential* relationship to a military function or operation."

Marine Corps Programs: There were billets for 279 dental officers and 493 dental technicians with the U.S. Marine Corps. Dental support for the Marines in Vietnam was discontinued because of a reduction-in-force of Marine units in the country.

July 1, 1971

Regionalization of naval medical facilities was implemented with the establishment of the Naval Regional Medical Center, Portsmouth, Va., under the command of Rear Adm. J. L. Yon, MC, USN. This pilot program, developed through the cooperation of BUMED planners and medical officers in the field, provided a centralized, integrated health care delivery system by consolidating naval medical facilities in the Tidewater area of Virginia under the command of a single Regional Medical Director/Commanding Officer. This was the first time in Navy history that a majority of fixed ashore medical facilities was consolidated under one BUMED command activity with direct access and reporting to the Surgeon General.

July 6, 1971

Capt. G. J. Coleman, DC, USNR-R was promoted to the grade of rear admiral.

July 7, 1971

Rear Adm. F. J. Fabrizio, DC, USNR-R, retired.

August 11, 1971

The Naval Dental School was redesignated the Naval Graduate Dental School, so that the title would more accurately reflect the functions performed by the school. During the previous month, on July 22, the school and The George Washington University entered into an agreement whereby the university would offer a program leading to the degree of Master of Science in Special Studies (Oral Biology) for courses conducted at the Naval Graduate Dental School by school staff and university faculty. On August 26, a second graduate program was inaugurated as an off-campus pro-

gram of courses conducted by The George Washington University. This program, designed to afford Dental School staff members advanced study in the field of higher education, would lead to a Master of Arts degree in Education.

October 5, 1971

A Preventive Dentistry Branch (Code 615) was established within the Dental Division of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in order to supply added impetus and coordination to the Preventive Dentistry Program.

October 10–14, 1971

The Joint Armed Forces Dental Exhibit, "Oral-Facial Rehabilitation," was shown at the 112th annual session of the American Dental Association in Atlantic City, N.J. The exhibit won the First Award in Category I. At the Naval Reserve Dental Symposium held in conjunction with the annual session, Naval Reserve Dental Company 9-32, Kansas City, Mo., received the award as the Most Outstanding Naval Reserve Dental Company for its contributory support to the Active Forces.

December 5–8, 1971

The 78th annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States was held in Washington, D.C. This year, the association established the Carl A. Schlack Award. The award memorialized Capt. Carl A. Schlack, DC, USN (Ret.), whose efforts were instrumental in initiating and firmly establishing dental research in the U.S. Navy. The award would be presented annually to a Federal dentist of one of the five Federal Medical Services for outstanding contributions in dental education or dental research.

The Margetis Award, which was established in 1970 by the association in honor of the memory of Col. P. M. Margetis, an Army Dental Corps officer, was presented to Capt. H. J. Sazima, DC, USN. Capt. Sazima was honored for his exemplary professionalism, teaching ability, and research in the treatment and management of maxillofacial trauma casualties, in addition to his efforts in establishing and developing a cadre of well-trained Vietnamese capable of continuing a meaningful training program for their health care personnel.

February 19, 1972

The Secretary of Defense directed the Navy to submit plans for modernizing or replacing all inadequate health care facilities during the period of FY 74 to FY 78. This action effectively compressed a long-range (10- to 15-year) modernization program into 5 years. The Accelerated Facilities Modernization Program was designed to improve the efficiency and professionalism of medical department personnel, enabling them to better serve the operating forces, thereby increasing the satisfaction and retention of both health care providers and beneficiaries.

April 5, 1972

OPNAV Instruction 6600.1 was issued jointly by the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations and Headquarters, United States Marine Corps. This instruction represented support of the Preventive Dentistry Program from the highest levels of the Navy and Marine Corps. The "Action" paragraph of the instruction stated: "Officers in command of activities and units ashore and afloat shall insure that all preventive dentistry programs promulgated by the Chief, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery are available to eligible personnel under their cognizance and that full utilization is made of these programs with active duty personnel receiving preventive dentistry treatment at least once a year."

April 21, 1972

Bureau of Naval Personnel letter Pers-B2431:CZ:me provided guidelines for a revision of the controlled distribution policy under which recruits requiring extensive treatment could be assigned to activities with adequate dental facilities. Previously, recruits in dental classifications 4 and 5 were subject to controlled distribution; now, controlled distribution would also be provided for those recruits in dental classification 3 who required the most extensive treatment (up to 5 percent of each recruit training class).

May 1-5, 1972

Seventy Naval Reserve dental officers attended the west coast Reserve dental seminar conducted at the Naval Station, Treasure Island, San Francisco, Calif.

May 31, 1972

Change 75 to the *Manual of the Medical Department* amended those provisions which established the Dental Technicians group as a component of the enlisted Hospital Corps. The amendments removed the Dental Technician rating from the Hospital Corps and constituted the Dental Technician group separately under the general aegis of the Dental Corps.

June 30, 1972

The status of U.S. Naval Dental Corps programs for fiscal year 1972 was as follows:

Personnel: There were 1,629 dental officers on active duty, of whom 917 were in the Regular Navy and 712 in the Naval Reserve. Dental officers were assisted in the performance of their managerial duties by Medical Service Corps officers of the Health Care Administration Section. Dental technicians on duty this date numbered 3,257.

Of the participants in the Ensign 1925 Program, 274 were ordered to active duty, and 122 civilian dental school graduates allocated to the Navy accepted appointments to active duty. One hundred and eleven candidates were selected in fiscal year 1972 for commissioning in the Regular Navy (72 augmentations, 39 direct gains).

In order to become more competitive in the procurement and retention of career-motivated dental officers, the Dental Corps initiated a Dental Student Scholarship Program this fiscal year. The program enabled students enrolled in ADA-approved dental schools to complete their education under Navy sponsorship. Students would be commissioned as ensigns (1925A) in the Naval Reserve, and each student whose expenses were underwritten for a full 4 years would obligate himself to serve on active duty for 5 years after graduation from dental school. Thirty student officers participated in the program in its first year.

Losses to the Dental Corps of the Regular Navy totaled 87 officers. These losses were in the following categories: 63 retirements, 23 resignations, and 1 deceased. Three hundred and ninety-seven Reserve dental officers completed their obligated service and were released from active duty, four retired, and one was discharged.

Education: The Dental Corps had dental officers in training as follows: 32 interns in 8 naval

hospitals, 40 residents in dental specialties, 30 officers in long courses at civilian universities, and 17 officers in postdoctoral fellowships.

At the Naval Graduate Dental School, 28 Dental Corps officers completed first-year-level graduate courses in general dentistry or in one of four dental specialties. This was the first class to complete courses under the Dental School's agreement with The George Washington University, whereby officers successfully completing first-year study fulfilled requirements for the degree of Master of Science in Special Studies (Oral Biology) from the university. The 28 first-year graduates and 1 postdoctoral fellow in preventive dentistry participated in the degree program this year.

One officer attended the Naval War College, and one attended the Staff and Command College Marine Corps Schools. In addition, numerous officers attended short courses under the sponsorship of civilian institutions or other Federal services.

The Director of Dental Activities, 11th Naval District, presented 11 continuing education courses; 13 were presented by the Naval Graduate Dental School, including for the first time courses in dental radiology and oral diagnosis/treatment planning. These courses were attended by 927 officers. The Dental School also administered 16 officer correspondence courses—15 on professional subjects and 1 on dental administration. This represented the largest number of courses offered since the inception of the Dental Corps' correspondence course program in 1956. The average quarterly enrollment in all correspondence courses for this fiscal year was 1,030. Two revised courses were made available: Oral Diagnosis and Complete Dentures. A new course, Occlusion, was offered for the first time.

The Naval Graduate Dental School began the development of an Independent Learning Center. This center would provide study carrels and programmed instructional materials for graduate dental officer training. Twelve programs were being prepared, with an additional 30 in the planning stage. The programs consisted of 35mm slides synchronized with an audiotape commentary. The programs permitted self-paced, individualized instruction.

The Dental Corps participated in the Military Assistance Program by conducting training for 12 foreign dental officers and 6 enlisted personnel.

During the year, 702 enlisted personnel received training in basic dental assisting. The class "B" schools trained 36 advanced general and 17 advanced prosthetic technicians. The class "C" schools trained 133 basic prosthetic technicians, 2 research assistants, and 4 repair technicians. In addition, the first two Navy dental technicians graduated from the 8-week Preventive Dentistry Specialist Course at the U.S. Air Force School of Health Care Sciences, Sheppard Air Force Base, Wichita Falls, Tex. Two positions in each course were reserved for Navy personnel.

The enlisted rate training manual *Dental Technician 1 & C*, NAVTRA 10683, was published. This was the last in a series of three manuals to be developed from the old, single-volume manual *Dental Technician, General*, NAVPERS 10686-C.

Treatment: A total of 12,238,800 dental procedures were performed this year—down 3 percent from the previous year. This total included 3,579,177 operative procedures; 164,729 prosthodontic procedures; 375,843 oral surgery procedures; 2,335,559 periodontal procedures; 757,700 caries prevention treatments; and 38,520 endodontic procedures.

Materiel: There were 279 dental facilities providing treatment to Navy and Marine Corps personnel, including facilities in 82 ships. Prosthetic treatment was provided at 155 activities, including 47 ships. There were 35 limited dental prosthetic laboratories in operation or authorized to date.

Sixty dental operating rooms were approved for modernization during the year under the Five-Year Dental Equipment Replacement Program for BUMED-commanded activities.

Current construction projects included dental clinics at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii; Long Beach, Calif.; and Camp Pendleton, Calif.; as well as facilities at the Marine Corps Recruit Depots in San Diego, Calif., and Parris Island, S.C.

Research: A number of the research work units active under the Dental Research Program were in the area of maxillofacial rehabilitation. This aspect of the program received support during the year as a result of a BUMED-sponsored technical workshop in oral/maxillofacial surgery, which was held in order to identify avenues for future research. Papers were presented on the major categories of clinical and research activity within the broad areas of trauma, surgical reconstruction,

surgical correction, anesthesia, and related studies. Workshop participants addressed the major problem areas in the light of current clinical perspectives, defined specific programs, and identified priorities for designated research areas.

Marine Corps Programs: There were billets for 320 dental officers and 514 dental technicians with the U.S. Marine Corps. Dental personnel were assigned to dental companies, various special staff offices of the Fleet Marine Force, dental detachments, and dental departments.

A prototype mobile dental container—a SATS van equipped as a 2-chair dental facility—was configured at the Naval Dental Research Institute,

Great Lakes, Ill. The container was designed for potential use in providing operative and oral surgical dental care for naval and Marine Corps personnel during amphibious operations.

July 1972

At Bureau of Medicine and Surgery direction, Rear Adm. V. L. Anderson, DC, USN, Fleet Dental Officer/Assistant Chief of Staff for Dentistry, CINCLANTFLT, formed a committee to investigate the concept of dental regionalization and develop a regionalization plan, based on an existing



Mobile dental van undergoing helicopter-lift testing at Marine Corps Air Station, New River, N.C.

dental command structure, for possible implementation in the Tidewater area of Virginia. After a period of intensive committee planning and involvement, preliminary proposals and milestones were presented to the Bureau in October, and on December 11, 1972, the Bureau directed that final plans be developed and submitted. Thus, the groundwork was laid for a significant event in Dental Corps history: the establishment of the Navy's first Naval Regional Dental Center on July 1, 1973. The regionalization process was intended to make the dental health care delivery system more efficient and cost effective by incorporating previously separate oral health care delivery organization of a geographical area into a single entity under the command of a dental officer. This regionalization effort, based on a dental command, was initiated as a project to evaluate the regionalization concept for dentistry.

July 1, 1972

Rear Adm. J. P. Arthur, DC, USN, relieved Rear Adm. E. C. Raffetto, DC, USN, as Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery (Dentistry) and Chief, Dental Division. Rear Adm. Raffetto retired.

Capt. A. K. Kaires, DC, USN, was promoted to the grade of rear admiral, to rank from July 1, 1971.

Capt. W. H. Hagerman, Jr., DC, USN, was promoted to the grade of rear admiral as numerical relief for Rear Adm. E. C. Raffetto, to rank from July 1, 1972.

July 6, 1972

A new clinic facility was officially opened at the U.S. Naval Dental Clinic, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. The clinic contained 40 dental operating rooms, a preventive dentistry suite, and a prosthetic laboratory.

July 14, 1972

Dedication ceremonies were held for the new clinic facility at the Naval Dental Clinic, Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, Calif. The clinic contained 30 dental operatories, including 2 modern oral surgery suites, and a large prosthetic laboratory.

July 31, 1972

Continuation pay for Dental Corps officers was authorized by the Secretary of Defense in a memorandum of this date and would be implemented by ALNAV 53 of August 24, 1972. The program, effective September 1, 1972, would provide an incentive for Dental Corps officers to remain on active duty and help to alleviate the shortage of naval dental officers in critical specialties. Although Public Law 90-207 (1967) provided permissive authority for the Department of Defense to give continuation pay to certain physicians and dentists in the Uniformed Services, continuation pay, though authorized for dentists, had previously been implemented only for physicians in the Armed Forces.

August 4, 1972

Rear Adm. W. H. Hagerman, Jr., DC, USN, relieved Capt. W. C. Wohlfarth, Jr., DC, USN, as Commanding Officer of the Naval Graduate Dental School. This marked the first time in the history of the school that an officer of flag rank had been ordered to assume the duties of Commanding Officer.

August 22, 1972

This date marked the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the U.S. Naval Dental Corps. Dental Corps personnel were engaged in a well-balanced program of clinical services, training, and research in order to provide the best possible dental care to the men and women of the U.S. Navy and Marine Corps. During the past decade, the Dental Corps could note a number of accomplishments in the areas of dental treatment, training, research, and new dental facilities.

A vigorous Preventive Dentistry Program was developed and implemented. This program presented a multifaceted approach to the prevention of dental caries and periodontal disease. The program encompassed patient education, annual stannous fluoride treatments for all active duty personnel, and screening examinations for the early recognition and treatment of periodontal disease. Dental treatment programs were under constant study, and many changes were implemented to improve and increase the delivery of dental health care. Considerable attention was direct-

ed toward the professional needs of dental units in Vietnam.

The validity of the dental company concept was tested in combat for the first time since its inception in 1957. In providing dental support to the U.S. Marine Corps in Vietnam, the dental company proved itself to be a highly flexible, effective, and productive combat support element.

Training opportunities were increased. Currently, 150 dental officers were assigned to advanced training. The Postdoctoral Fellowship Program initiated in 1964 provided dental officers at all stages of their naval careers with an opportunity to improve their professional capabilities in the various dental specialties.

A vigorous Dental Research Program was maintained. An extensive series of clinical studies on the cariostatic effectiveness of stannous fluoride was conducted. Other important studies concerned the management of osseous defects, the relationship between dental caries and *Streptococcus mutans*, plaque and its relationship to periodontal disease and dental caries, the treatment of maxillofacial injuries, and innovative dental facility design.

The Five-Year Dental Equipment Replacement Program was continuing, and equipment designed to carry out current concepts of modern practice was installed in nearly every naval dental facility. Facility planning was being modified to support the concept of four-handed dental practice.

On its 60th anniversary, the Dental Corps could reflect with pride upon past achievements. And the men and women of the Corps stood ready to meet the complex challenges of the future. Among the major challenges in the coming years would be the external review of the Navy health care delivery system, its complete reorganization, and with the end of the draft, the creation of an All Volunteer Force.

September 8, 1972

Dedication ceremonies were held for the new clinic facility at the Naval Dental Clinic, Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif. The clinic contained 35 dental operating rooms, a preventive dentistry suite, and a prosthetic laboratory.

September 21, 1972

The Uniformed Services Health Professions Revitalization Act of 1972 was approved as Public

Law 426, 92nd Congress. It authorized the establishment of the Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences and the Creation of a comprehensive new scholarship program for education in medicine, dentistry, and other health professions. With the end of the draft in 1973, such programs would supplant nonsubsidized volunteer programs in recruiting the health care professionals necessary for an All Volunteer Force.

October 1972

The Personnel Exchange Program between the navies of the United Kingdom and the United States was expanded to include a dental exchange program. This month, the first two dental officers to participate in the program commenced 2-year tours of duty: a Royal Navy dental officer was posted to the Naval Graduate Dental School, while a U.S. Naval Dental Corps officer was assigned to the Royal Naval Barracks, Portsmouth, Hants, England.

Also beginning this month was the Tri-Service Dental Exchange Program between the United Kingdom and the United States. Commencing 2-year tours of duty were a Royal Air Force Dental officer, who was assigned to the Naval Hospital, Oakland, Calif.; and a U.S. Naval Dental Corps officer, who was assigned to the Royal Air Force Hospital, Ely, Cambridgeshire, England

October 29–November 2, 1972

The Joint Armed Forces Dental Exhibit, "Dental Research in the Services," was premiered at the 113th annual session of the American Dental Association in San Francisco, Calif., where it won the First Award in Category I. At the Naval Reserve Symposium held in conjunction with the annual session, Naval Reserve Dental Company 8-5 of Dallas, Tex., received the award as the Most Outstanding Naval Reserve Dental Company for its achievements in recruiting, administration, and contributory support to the Active Forces, as well as for its innovative civic action programs, which included the humanitarian treatment of POW/MIA dependents.

November 1, 1972

Rear Adm. H. G. Ewart, DC, USNR-R, retired.

November 21, 1972

Capt. R. G. Ziolkowski, DC, USNR-R, was promoted to the grade of rear admiral.

December 10–13, 1972

At the annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, Capt. B. C. Terry, DC, USN, received the Margetis Award for outstanding contributions in the field of dentistry. Capt. Terry was cited for his outstanding contributions to the advancement of the practice of oral surgery in the fields of orthodontic and pre-prosthetic surgery, as well as in the field of dental research.

January 27, 1973

The Vietnam cease-fire agreement was signed in Paris.

During the period of the conflict, Naval Dental Corps personnel served in Vietnam in support of Marine Corps units. Support was provided by the 1st, 3rd, and 11th Dental Companies, along with detachments of the 15th Dental Company. These companies were sent out in detachments to provide support under all conditions. The detachments ranged from several personnel operating in Southeast Asian huts or old French buildings in Chu Lai, DaNang, Phu Bia, or Quang Tri, to one dental officer and a dental technician in mobile or fixed dental clinics in Khe Sahn, Cua Viet, Con Thien, or An Hoa. In addition, Dental Corps personnel voluntarily participated in the Civic Action Program, rendering humanitarian aid to Vietnamese civilians. At the peak period in Vietnam, there were approximately 78 dental officers and 170 dental technicians assigned to support Marine Corps units. In all, approximately 335 dental officers and 835 dental technicians served in Vietnam. The fine performance of Dental Corps personnel is attested to by the following unit citations and commendations.

Presidential Unit Citations

5th Marine Regiment
Detachment, 1st Dental Company
25 April 1967—5 June 1967

1st Marine Aircraft Wing (Rein)
11th Dental Company
28 March 1966—15 September 1967

1st Marine Division (Rein)
1st Dental Company
29 March 1966—31 October 1968

3rd Marine Division (Rein)
3rd Dental Company
29 June 1965—15 September 1967

Task Force 79.4 Support, 3rd Marine Division (Rein)
Detachment, 15th Dental Company
18 May 1967—15 September 1967

26th Marines (Rein)
Detachment, 3rd Dental Company
20 January 1968—1 April 1968

Navy Unit Commendations

Battalion Landing Team, 3rd Battalion
1st Marines
Detachment, Dental Company
9th Marine Amphibious Brigade, FMF
23 January 1968—16 April 1968

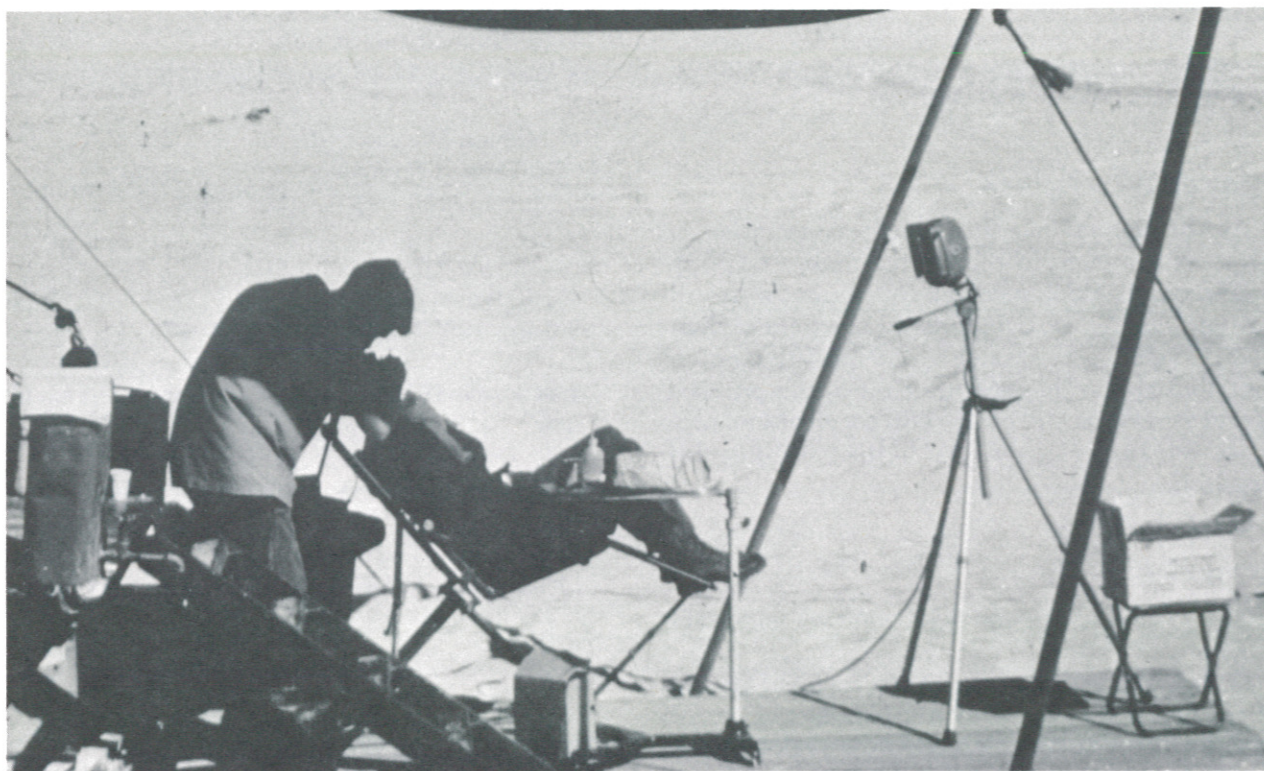
Battalion Landing Team, 2nd Battalion
4th Marines
Detachment, Dental Company
9th Marine Amphibious Brigade, FMF
5 March 1968—31 May 1968

Force Logistic Command
Detachment, 3rd Dental Company
15 March 1966—15 March 1967

Headquarters III MAF
6 May 1965—30 June 1968

Task Force Yankee
Detachment, 1st Dental Company
7 December 1968—8 March 1969

3rd Medical Battalion
3rd Dental Company(—) assigned
7 July 1965—10 October 1965



Dental treatment, Vietnam.

Meritorious Unit Commendations

1st Amphibious Tractor Battalion, 3rd Marine Division (Rein)

Detachment, 3rd Dental Company (2 awards)

5 November 1967—27 January 1968

26 August 1968—9 December 1968

1st Marine Division

1st Dental Company

23 March 1966—31 March 1966

Marine Wing Headquarters Group 1

11th Dental Company

1 September 1967—1 September 1968

1st Medical Battalion, 1st Marine Division

1st Dental Company

22 March 1969—15 May 1969

1st Marine Division (Rein)

1st Dental Company

16 May 1969—26 September 1970

Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces Meritorious Unit

Citation (Gallantry Cross Medal Color with palm)

3rd Dental Company

29 June 1965—20 September 1969

11th Dental Company

28 March 1968—20 September 1969

Republic of Vietnam Armed Forces Meritorious Unit

Citation (Civil Actions Color first class)

1st Dental Company

21 September 1969—28 September 1970

11th Dental Company

21 September 1968—20 November 1970

In a message to senior officials of the Defense Establishment, the Secretary of Defense stated:



Mobile dental clinic in a trailer, Vietnam.

"With the signing of the peace agreement in Paris today, and after receiving a report from the Secretary of the Army that he foresees no need for further inductions, I wish to inform you that the Armed Forces henceforth will depend exclusively on volunteer soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines. The use of the draft has ended."

February 26–March 2, 1973

An Indoctrination and Management Seminar for newly selected captains in the Medical and Dental Corps was presented by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, the Naval Graduate Dental School, and the Naval School of Health Care Administration. Twenty-six dental officers participated in the seminar, which included a day-long program exclusively for dental officers.

March 16, 1973

The Naval Dental Corps was represented among the participants in a unique experiment in which 2-way closed-circuit television telecommunication via earth satellite was established, linking the Washington, D.C., headquarters of Project Hope with the hospital ship S.S. *Hope* in Alagoas, Brazil. The purpose of this historic undertaking was to evaluate the possibility of providing rapid audiovisual consultations for patients who had rare or unusual diseases and who were located in remote areas of the world. Two months later, on May 9, three Navy dental specialists from the National Medical Center, Bethesda, Md., participated as consultants in another satellite linkage between Washington and the S.S. *Hope* at Maceió, Brazil, conferring with dental staff members on the ship and a group of Brazilian dentists.

April 1, 1973

Capt. G. D. Selfridge, DC, USN, was promoted to the grade of rear admiral as numerical relief for Rear Adm. M. G. Turner, DC, USN, to rank from July 1, 1972. Rear Adm. Turner retired.

This date marked the 25th anniversary of the Dental Technician rating. Twenty-five years previously the Rating Group XI, Dental, was established. That event marked the first time that enlisted personnel of the Navy had worn a dental rating badge.

April 22, 1973

The dental department at the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., held a centennial celebration to commemorate 100 years of Navy dentistry at the academy. On April 22, 1873, Thomas O. Walton, D.D.S., became the first dentist appointed to serve as an officer in the U.S. Navy. He was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, as a Volunteer Officer, to serve in the Medical Department of the U.S. Naval Academy.

June 3, 1973

This date marked the 50th anniversary of the graduation of the first class of enlisted dental technicians from the U.S. Naval Dental School.

June 16, 1973

This was the 50th anniversary of the graduation of the first class of dental officers from the U.S. Naval Dental School.

June 30, 1973

The status of U.S. Naval Dental Corps programs for fiscal year 1973 was as follows:

Personnel: There were 1,807 dental officers on active duty, of whom 946 were in the Regular Navy and 861 in the Naval Reserve. Dental officers were assisted in the performance of their managerial duties by Medical Service Corps officers of the Health Care Administration Section. Dental technicians on duty this date numbered 3,777.

As a result of the Uniformed Services Health Professions Revitalization Act of 1972, a new dental scholarship program became available this

fiscal year: the Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarships Program (Dental). The program provided participants enrolled in ADA-approved dental schools with a full tuition scholarship plus a \$400 monthly stipend. Participants were commissioned ensigns in the Naval Reserve and were not on active duty except for 45-day periods during the summer months. Participants incurred an active duty obligation consisting of a minimum of 2 years, computed on the basis of 12 months' obligation for each academic year (12 months or less), upon completion of the training program. Four hundred and fifty students participated in the program this year.

Of the participants in the Navy Dental Scholarship Program and the Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship Program (Dental), 219 reported for active duty during the year, as did 288 participants in the Ensign 1925 Program. Ninety-two candidates were selected in fiscal year 1973 for commissioning in the Regular Navy (75 augmentations and 17 direct gains).

Losses to the Dental Corps of the Regular Navy totaled 72 officers. These losses were in the following categories: 32 retirements, 37 resignations, 2 deceased, and 1 discharge. A total of 253 Reserve dental officers completed their obligated service and were released from active duty, 2 retired, 1 resigned, and 1 was discharged.

Education: The Dental Corps had dental officers in training as follows: 32 interns in 8 naval hospitals, 31 officers in graduate courses at the Naval Graduate Dental School, 44 residents in the dental specialties, 30 officers in long courses at civilian universities, and 12 officers in postdoctoral fellowships.

Eleven continuing education courses were presented by the Director of Dental Activities, 11th Naval District, and 12 were conducted at the Naval Graduate Dental School. These courses were attended by 1,003 officers. The Dental School also administered 15 officer correspondence courses. Total enrollment in these courses for fiscal year 1973 was 3,540.

A total of 90 dental officers were now certified by the dental specialty boards.

The Dental Corps participated in the Military Assistance Program by conducting training for nine foreign dental officers and five enlisted personnel.

During the year, 1,488 enlisted personnel received training in basic assisting. The class "C" schools trained 20 advanced assistants, 92 basic prosthetic technicians, 13 advanced prosthetic technicians, 3 research assistants, 2 maxillofacial prosthetic technicians, and 3 repair technicians. In addition, a number of personnel received training in preventive dentistry at Sheppard Air Force Base, Wichita Falls, Tex.

Numerous dental officers attended short courses under the sponsorship of civilian institutions and other Federal services. Clinical clerkship training was provided at large naval hospitals and research facilities. In addition, dental student officers attended orientation classes at the Naval Officer Training Center, Newport, R.I.

Treatment: A total of 12,193,069 dental procedures were performed this year—down 4 percent from the previous year. This total included 3,453,033 operative procedures; 156,105 prosthodontic procedures; 372,964 oral surgery procedures; 2,473,325 periodontal procedures; 741,840 caries prevention treatments; and 41,328 endodontic procedures.

Materiel: There were 284 dental facilities providing dental treatment to Navy and Marine Corps personnel, including facilities in 84 ships. Prosthetic treatment was provided in 152 activities, including 44 ships. There were 37 limited dental prosthetic laboratories in operation or authorized to date.

The final segment of the Five-Year Dental Equipment Replacement Program was completed. Future Replacement of dental equipment would be the budgetary responsibility of individual activities.

Research: Intramural dental research efforts were carried out by military and civilian personnel assigned to the Naval Dental Research Institute, the Naval Medical Research Institute, the Naval Graduate Dental School, the Naval Submarine Medical Research Laboratory, the U.S. Naval Academy, the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, and several naval hospitals. Investigators in universities and other civilian organizations conducted extramural research in support of the objectives of the intramural program.

Of the research studies underway, several involved periodontal disease, examining such subjects as the effects of small plaque metabolites on gingival tissue, the cell-mediated immune re-

sponse to plaque antigens, and the host tissue response to macrocomponents of plaque bacteria. Treatment methods being explored included the use of allogeneic freeze-dried bone and skin in the restoration of tissue decrements resulting from periodontal disease.

Among other research studies, several involved traumatic injury and oral/maxillofacial surgery. Maxillofacial reconstruction was being conducted with a view toward developing an evaluation matrix for bone graft studies. Clinical, histological, radiographic, and radionuclide data were being collected. Appropriate soft tissue grafting materials and methods for preprosthetic reconstruction were being explored.

As indicated by the funds allocated, 51.5 percent of the total research effort this year was directed toward oral disease, 21 percent toward oral/maxillofacial surgical problems, 14.7 toward dental care delivery, and 12.8 percent toward hazard protection and manpower effectiveness.

Marine Corps Programs: There were billets for 342 dental officers and 514 dental technicians with the Marine Corps. Dental Corps personnel received training by attending Field Medical Service School and various short formal courses. They also participated in dental company field exercises and in Marine Corps field and landing exercises.

Portable field operatories were being phased into the dental field mount-out gear, replacing the present field chairs and Encore units.

July 1973

At the direction of the Dental Division, the Naval Graduate Dental School prepared a study of training programs in the dental specialties. The study assessed Dental Corps specialty programs in the light of current board requirements and guidelines for advanced education in the specialties. The study presented recommendations for the Dental Corps' training programs in endodontics, oral medicine, oral pathology, periodontics, and prosthodontics.

July 1, 1973

The first Naval Regional Dental Center was established at Norfolk, Va., with Rear Adm. V. L. Anderson, DC, USN, as the Commanding Officer. The mission of the Naval Regional Dental Center was "to provide a complete dental service to Navy

and Marine Corps shore activities, units of the operating forces, and other authorized personnel in the Portsmouth, Virginia, geographical area. To provide coordinated dental health care services as an integral element of the Naval Regional Health Care System, including shore activities as may be assigned." Eleven branch dental facilities were consolidated under a single entity. This marked the first time that dental facilities in a given area were placed under a regional director who had direct access to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

As of this date, naval hospitals that had previously conducted rotating internships would offer instead 1-year General Practice Residency Programs in Dentistry. This change was initiated to align Navy internships with new guidelines for residency programs which were approved by the House of Delegates, American Dental Association.

July 15-18, 1973

The Office of Naval Research and the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery sponsored a technical workshop on Navy dental research at a conference center in Warrenton, Va. Clinicians and research workers from the Navy Medical Department, as well as representatives from all Federal agencies involved in significant dental research programs, met to examine ways of assessing the immediate and long-range research needs of the Navy in the areas of traumatic injury and surgical problems, oral disease, hazard protection and manpower effectiveness, and dental health care delivery.

October 1, 1973

Capt. R. W. Elliott, Jr., DC, USN, was promoted to the grade of rear admiral as numerical relief for Rear Adm. Arthur, with a date of rank of October 1, 1973, later superseded by a date of rank of July 1, 1974, to coincide with that of his line running mate. He relieved Rear Adm. J. P. Arthur, DC, USN, as Assistant Chief for Dentistry and Chief, Dental Division, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Rear Adm. Arthur retired.

October 18, 1973

A "Dear Doctor" letter from the Assistant Chief for Dentistry and Chief, Dental Division, BUMED, identified the major objectives of the Naval Dental Corps. These objectives were:

a. Delivery of *quality* dental health care to active duty personnel, to dependents (where authorized), and insofar as possible, to those who were retired.

b. Cost effectiveness.

c. Assurance that the naval dental officer would have a professionally stimulating and rewarding practice.

October 28-November 1, 1973

The Joint Armed Forces Dental Exhibit, "Military Dentistry in the 70's," was premiered at the 114th annual session of the American Dental Association in Houston, Tex. At the Naval Reserve Dental Symposium held in conjunction with the annual session, Naval Reserve Dental Company 6-3, Charlotte, N.C., received the award as the Most Outstanding Reserve Dental Company for achievements in recruiting, administration, and innovative civic action programs.

November 1973

At the request of the Dental Division, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, the Dental Technician, Basic, Class "A" School at San Diego, Calif., began developing a task-based curriculum. The curriculum would emphasize actual performance, with background knowledge and theory included only to the extent that the information was needed to perform designated tasks. In June 1974, the remaining dental technician schools would begin developing similar task-based curricula. In conjunction with the development and implementation of these curricula, a plan of action and milestones was developed for the revision of workbooks, manuals, correspondence courses, and advancement examinations for performance oriented advancement.

December 20, 1973

Public Law 93-194 appropriated funds for the construction of the following fiscal year 1974 medical/dental clinics and dental clinics. Medical/dental clinics would be constructed at the Naval Air Stations in Barbers Point, Hawaii; Chase Field, Tex.; Kingsville, Tex.; Meridian, Miss.; and Whiting Field, Fla.; at the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill.; and at the Naval Amphibious Base, Little Creek, Va. A dental clinic would be constructed at the Naval Air Station, Lemoore, Calif.

January 1, 1974

The Navy's second Naval Regional Dental Center was established at the Naval Base, Great Lakes, Ill., with Capt. C. A. DeLaurentis, DC, USN, as the Commanding Officer. Dental facilities at the Naval Training Center in Great Lakes, the Naval Air Station, Glenview, Ill., and the Naval Air Facility, Detroit, Mich., were now integrated into the new regional dental center. This completed the first phase of dental regionalization. The intent of Phase I had been to establish one regional dental center at a BUMED-commanded activity (Norfolk, Va.) and another where there was no command structure on which to build (Great Lakes). Following the successful implementation of the first two dental regions, the Dental Division, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, developed a time-phased plan (Phase II) for the extension of regionalization to an additional 17 geographical areas. Eight of the new regional dental centers would be based at naval dental clinics; nine would be developed where no command structure existed.

January 4, 1974

BUMED Instruction 5430.4 CH-1 realigned the Dental Division's preventive dentistry function under the cognizance of the Professional Branch.

February 3–9, 1974

For the eighth successive year, the Dental Corps participated in National Children's Dental Health Week by conducting a worldwide Preventive Dentistry Program for the eligible dependent children of the Navy and Marine Corps personnel.

February 4, 1974

Dedication ceremonies were held for the new dental clinic at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, S.C. The clinic contained 41 dental operating rooms, and it was one of the most modern dental facilities in the Armed Forces. The clinic replaced an old wooden structure which had served Marines and their dependents at Parris Island since 1942.

March 18–22, 1974

Thirty inactive duty Naval Reserve dental officers attended a Naval Reserve Dental Indoctri-

nation and Orientation Seminar conducted at the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. The seminar covered all aspects of the Dental Corps and current Reserve programs, including mobilization, recruiting, and contributory support to the Active Forces.

April 3, 1974

BUMED Notice 5215 canceled the 6600 series of BUMED instructions pertaining to preventive dentistry. The components of the Preventive Dentistry Program were now incorporated, in outline form, in article 6-102A of the *Manual of the Medical Department*. In addition, the program was covered in detail in the Dental Corps manual *Preventive Dentistry*, NAVMED P-5087.

April 22, 1974

The position of enlisted assistant to the Assistant Chief for Dentistry and Chief, Dental Division, was established as Code 6B. DTCS C. E. Ray, USN, was designated as the first incumbent in this position.

April 22–26, 1974

A Naval Reserve Dental Indoctrination and Orientation Seminar for inactive duty Naval Reserve dental officers on the west coast was held at the Naval Reserve Center, Camp Decatur, Naval Training Center, San Diego, Calif.

May 1, 1974

As directed by the Dental Division, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, the Naval Graduate Dental School established a Comprehensive Dentistry Department. This department, with the assistance of other departments at the school, would be responsible for training first-year residents in comprehensive dentistry. Additionally, the department was charged with developing a pilot program for a small number of second-year residents in comprehensive dentistry. The aim of the 2-year Comprehensive Dentistry Program was to train dental officers to a high level of proficiency in all the major disciplines of dentistry practiced in the Navy, so that these officers would be capable of employing a multidisciplinary approach—to comprehensive patient care, primarily in those dental

facilities too small to effectively utilize a full array of single-discipline specialists.

May 6-7, 1974

A dental regionalization training conference was conducted at the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the purpose of briefing prospective commanding officers and senior administrative assistants in the planning and implementation of the regionalization concept.

May 13-17, 1974

A BUMED-sponsored management seminar was conducted for 75 Naval Dental Corps captains and captain selectees. Seminar sessions, held at BUMED and at the Naval Graduate Dental School, were aimed at providing instruction in basic administrative tasks and new patterns of management for officers who had previously specialized in clinical dentistry.

June 4, 1974

Rear Adm. G. J. Coleman, DC, USNR-R, retired.

June 18, 1974

Capt. A. G. Paulsen, DC, USNR-R, was promoted to the grade of rear admiral.

June 30, 1974

The status of U.S. Naval Dental Corps programs for fiscal year 1974 was as follows:

Personnel: There were 1,718 dental officers on active duty, of whom 948 were in the Regular Navy and 770 in the Naval Reserve. Dental technicians on duty this date numbered 4,207.

Of the participants in the Navy Dental Scholarship Program and the Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship Program (Dental), 155 reported for active duty during the year, as did 201 participants in the Ensign 1925 Program. One



Naval Dental Corps captains and captain selectees attending a management seminar, Naval Graduate Dental School, 1974.

hundred and thirteen candidates were selected in fiscal year 1974 for commissioning in the Regular Navy (107 augmentations and 6 direct gains).

Losses to the Dental Corps of the Regular Navy totaled 85 officers. These losses were in the following categories: 31 retirements, 52 resignations, and 2 deceased. A total of 393 Reserve dental officers completed their obligated service and were released from active duty.

Education: The Dental Corps had dental officers in training as follows: 32 general practice residents in 7 naval hospitals, 20 officers in graduate courses at the Naval Graduate Dental School, 42 residents in long courses at civilian universities, and 20 officers in postdoctoral fellowships.

Clinical clerkship training was provided at large naval hospitals and research facilities. Numerous officers attended short courses under the sponsorship of civilian institutions and other Federal services. Three 2-week courses in executive medicine were conducted at the Naval School of Health Care Administration. A total of 15 dental officers attended these courses.

Eleven continuing education courses were presented by the Director of Dental Activities, 11th Naval District, and 14 were conducted by the Naval Graduate Dental School. These courses were attended by 1,134 officers. The Dental School also offered 16 officer correspondence courses, including a new course, Dental Materials.

Numerous materials having to do with the Preventive Dentistry Program were prepared during the year. The *Preventive Dentistry* manual, NAVMED P-5087, was published and distributed to all ships and stations having dental personnel. This manual provided background and current information on preventive dentistry standards and practices. It also served as an operational-level guide to aid the dental officer and his assistant in carrying out their responsibilities. The Dental Corps' "Dental Health" series of motion picture films neared completion. The series consisted of five films which concentrated on explaining dental disease and motivating patients to employ a self-care program of flossing and brushing. Finally, a slide/lecture presentation of the Preventive Dentistry Program was made available.

A total of 95 dental officers were now certified by various dental specialty boards.

The Dental Corps participated in the Military

Assistance Program by conducting training for eight foreign dental officers.

During the year, 1,199 enlisted personnel received training in basic dental assisting. The class "C" schools trained 24 advanced assistants, 170 basic prosthetic technicians, 13 advanced prosthetic technicians, 2 research assistants, and 2 maxillofacial prosthetic technicians. In addition, a number of Navy dental technicians attended 8-week preventive dentistry courses at Sheppard Air Force Base, Wichita Falls, Tex.

The new, task-based curriculum was completed for the Dental Assistant, Basic, Class "A" School at the Naval Dental Center, San Diego, Calif. It was anticipated that the curriculum, when implemented, would produce a better trained dental technician in a shorter time.

The responsibility for the preparation of all dental technician manuals and correspondence courses was transferred to the Naval Graduate Dental School after the disestablishment of the Naval Training Publications Detachment, Washington Navy Yard, in March 1974.

Treatment: A total of 12,381,909 dental procedures were performed this year—up 1.6 percent from the previous year. This total included 3,682,754 operative procedures; 178,465 prosthodontic procedures; 385,885 oral surgery procedures; 2,594,323 periodontal procedures; 724,687 caries prevention treatments; and 47,747 endodontic procedures.

The clinical profile was placed into use by the Dental Division. Based on data obtained from the Dental Service Report (DD Form 477), the clinical profile provided the Dental Division with an instrument for assessing and improving the dental health care delivery system by comparing the management effectiveness of dental activities located in similar ships or stations.

Materiel: Naval dental officers served in 295 dental installations in various parts of the world, including 83 dental facilities in ships. Prosthetic treatment was available in 128 activities, including 47 ships.

Marine Corps Programs: There were billets for 331 dental officers and 600 dental technicians with the Marine Corps.

The prototype SATS van that was equipped as a 2-chair dental facility at the Naval Dental Research Institute, Great Lakes, Ill., underwent field tests at Camp Lejeune, N.C.

July 1, 1974

Rear Adm. V. L. Anderson, DC, USN, retired.

The Naval Health Sciences Education and Training Command (HSETC) was established on this date under the command and support of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. One dental officer and one dental technician were assigned to the command, which was headquartered at Bethesda, Md. The dental officer served as Corps director, HSETC; he had additional duty at BUMED; and he was assigned in the Dental Division for coordination of the management of all training programs for dental officers and technicians. Capt. D. M. Allman, DC, USN, was the first incumbent in this position.

The Naval Medical Research and Development Command, also headquartered at Bethesda, Md., was established on this date to manage all Navy Medical Department research, development, test, and evaluation programs concerned with the health, safety, and performance of naval personnel. The management of the Navy's Dental Research Program would be accomplished by the Dental Health Division of the command in coordination with the Dental Division, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. The dental officer in this billet had an ADDU assignment to BUMED as Special Assistant for Dental Research to the Chief of the Dental Corps and Head, Research Branch, Dental Division. The first dental officer to occupy this billet was Capt. H. D. Tow, DC, USN.

The Naval Dental Research Institute, Great Lakes, Ill., moved into new, permanent-type quarters. The quarters provided a substantial increase in laboratory space, so that it was now possible to perform a full spectrum of dental research under one roof.

July 8-19, 1974

The Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, sponsored and directed a 2-week medical/dental indoctrination program at the Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, Va. Similar programs were held at the Naval Amphibious Base, Coronado, Calif.; and at the Naval School of Health Care Administration, Bethesda, Md.

July 23, 1974

The Chief of Naval Operations approved plans for Phase II of dental regionalization, sub-

ject to review following one year of operating experience.

August 1, 1974

The Naval Graduate Dental School initiated its pilot program for second-year residents in comprehensive dentistry. Three graduates of the Dental School's Graduate Course in General Dentistry entered the new Second-Year Residency Program in Comprehensive Dentistry.

September 1, 1974

A Dear Doctor letter of this date identified a number of recommendations, suggested in a report of a Navy Personnel Research and Development Survey, designed to enhance career motivation of dental officers. One of the recommendations was to continue to emphasize professionalism. To support this recommendation, the Dental Division has informed commanding officers and heads of dental departments that all dental officers should be provided the opportunity to practice every phase of dentistry. The mode selected, modified private-type practice or departmental rotation, would be dependent on the situations in existence at the individual dental activities.

September 24-26, 1974

Dental Corps officers attended the Surgeon General's Biennial Conference at the National Naval Medical Center. Dental, Nurse, and Medical Service Corps officers joined their Medical Corps colleagues to discuss the current state of Navy medicine. Three dental workshops were held. They dealt with increasing the cost effectiveness of the dental health care delivery system; expanded functions for dental auxiliaries; and enhancement of career motivation, retention, and professional satisfaction.

October 25, 1974

The first Dental Division *Reserve Program Newsletter* was published. The quarterly newsletter was designed to provide information to all Reserve dental unit personnel.

November 7, 1974

Ceremonies were held to mark the opening of the naval Graduate Dental School's new prosthodontics and comprehensive dentistry wings. The prosthodontics wing was the Dental School's first centralized site for first-year training in prosthodontics. The comprehensive dentistry wing included a modern dental clinic for the use of staff members and second-year residents of the recently established Comprehensive Dentistry Program.

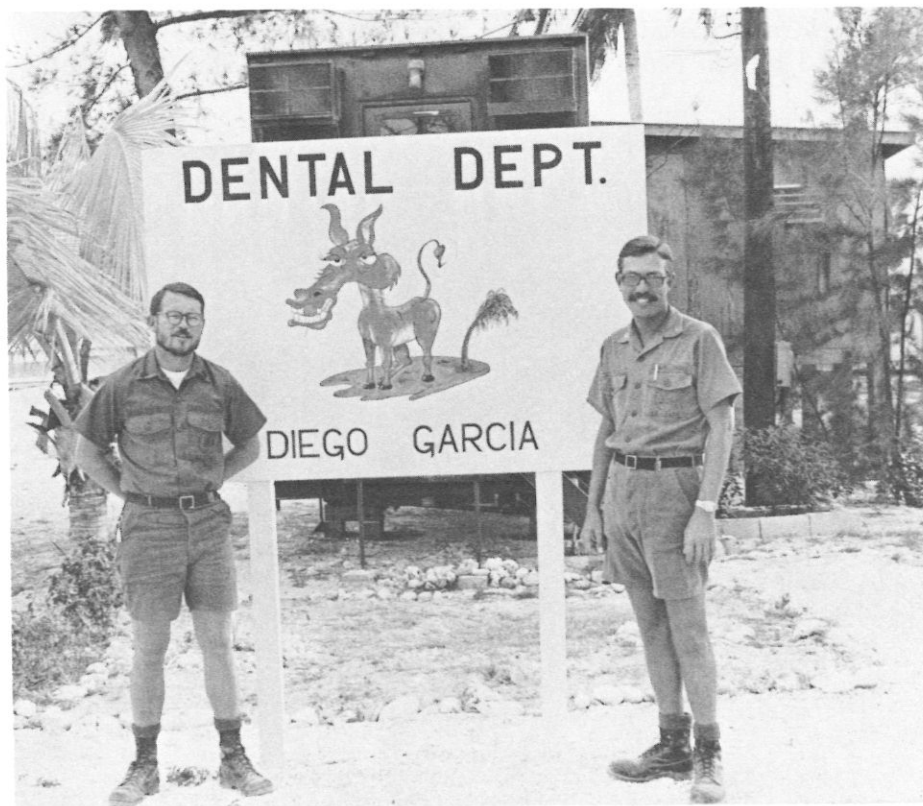
November 10–14, 1974

The new Joint Armed Forces Dental Exhibit was unveiled at the 115th annual session of the American Dental Association, in Washington, D.C. The exhibit, "Surgical Correction of Maxillofacial Deformities," depicted selected types of deformities, along with the surgical procedures to correct them. Approximately 220 Regular and Reserve dental officers attended the Naval Reserve Dental Symposium held in conjunction with the annual ses-

sion. At the conclusion of the symposium, the award for the Most Outstanding Naval Reserve Dental Company was presented to Naval Reserve Dental Company 11-3 of Encino, Calif., in recognition of the company's outstanding achievements in recruiting, training, performance, and contributory support to the fleet.

December 27, 1974

The Dental Division, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, initiated a zero-based officer and enlisted billet analysis. The purpose of the analysis was twofold: to furnish data for the more effective distribution of dental personnel and to provide the background to substantiate future requests for additional personnel. The analysis was completed in the Professional Branch, Dental Division, on April 15, 1975, and was submitted to other Dental Division Branches for review. This review was completed on March 25, 1976. All billets were aligned in accordance with the billet study by September 1, 1976.



Dental Department, Diego Garcia, 1974.

January 1, 1975

Phase II (Part I) of dental regionalization was initiated on this date with the establishment of 10 new Naval Regional Dental Centers:

NRDC, San Diego, Calif., commanded by Rear Adm. A. K. Kaires, DC, USN.

NRDC, San Francisco, Calif., commanded by Capt. D. V. Castner, DC, USN.

NRDC, Long Beach, Calif., commanded by Capt. W. G. Hillis, DC, USN.

NRDC, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, commanded by Capt. R. W. Bruce, DC, USN.

USNRDC, Guam, Mariana Islands, commanded by Capt. E. J. Heinkel, Jr., DC, USN.

NRDC, Charleston, S.C., commanded by Capt. N. C. Demaree, DC, USN.

NRDC, Parris Island, S.C., commanded by Capt. J. J. Thomas, DC, USN.

NRDC, Washington, D.C., commanded by Capt. S. T. Elder, DC, USN.

NRDC, Camp Lejeune, N.C., commanded by Capt. R. W. Slater, DC, USN.

NRDC, Newport, R.I., commanded by Capt. W. H. McNitt, DC, USN.

There were now 12 Naval Regional Dental Centers with a total of 53 branch dental facilities

under BUMED control. Phase II would be complete with the establishment of seven additional Naval Regional Dental Centers on April 1, 1975.

January 3, 1975

Public Law 93-194 appropriated funds for the construction of the following fiscal year 1975 medical/dental clinics and dental clinics. Medical/dental clinics would be constructed at the Naval Air Stations in Cecil Field, Fla.; Memphis, Tenn.; New Orleans, La.; and Oceana, Va.; at the Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton/Edson Range, Calif.; at the Naval Weapons Station, China Lake, Calif.; and at the Naval Station, Mayport, Fla. Dental clinics would be constructed at the Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton/San Onofre, Calif.; the Naval Station, Charleston, S.C.; the Construction Battalion Command, Port Hueneme, Calif.; and a Dental Clinic and School of Dental Assisting and Technology at the Naval Station, San Diego, Calif.

February 4-6, 1975

A FMFPAC dental company workshop was held at Headquarters, Fleet Marine Force, Pacific, in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. Participating in the workshop were The Dental Officer, USMC, the



Headquarters facility at the Naval Regional Dental Center, Charleston, South Carolina

force dental officer, his staff, and officers from the five force dental companies of the FMFPAC. A number of technical briefs were presented, and workshop participants discussed topics relating to dental support for the Marine Corps.

February 5, 1975

Based on recommendations from the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, the Chief of the Naval Reserve authorized an increase in the maximum space requirements to provide for dental spaces at certain Naval Reserve surface activities. The increased space allowed for the outfitting of full dental operating rooms with serviceable excess dental equipment. In this way, Naval Reserve surface activities would be provided with the best dental training/treatment facilities possible through the use of available assets.

March 12, 1975

BUMED Notice 6000 of this date required that all naval hospitals and regional medical and dental centers establish a Fleet Liaison Office to support personnel assigned to operational billets. Each office would have one medical and one dental officer specifically designated as Fleet Liaison Officers; a Medical Service Corps officer and an experienced independent duty hospital corpsman or senior dental technician would also serve as liaison with shipboard medical and dental department personnel.

April 1, 1975

Phase II (Part II) of dental regionalization was completed on this date with the establishment of 7 new Naval Regional Dental Centers, bringing to 17 the number of centers established during this phase. The seven new centers were:

NRDC, Pensacola, Fla., commanded by Capt. J. W. Pentecost, DC, USN.

NRDC, Jacksonville, Fla., commanded by Capt. W. B. Shreve, Jr., DC, USN.

NRDC, Philadelphia, Pa., commanded by Capt. J. H. Scribner, DC, USN.

NRDC, Bremerton, Wash., commanded by Capt. D. E. Parry, DC, USN.

USNRDC, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico, commanded by Capt. W. E. Quilter, Jr., DC, USN.

USNRDC, Subic Bay, Luzon, Republic of the

Philippines, commanded by Capt. R. R. Thomason, DC, USN.

USNRDC, Naples, Italy, commanded by Capt. R. D. Cullom, DC, USN.

As a result of the first two phases of dental regionalization, there were 19 Naval Regional Dental Centers and a total of 75 branch dental facilities under BUMED management and technical control. A 12-month trial operating period for the dental centers now began, at the end of which the regionalization concept would be evaluated from the standpoint of responsiveness to command and economy of total operation. If the evaluation verified the claim that dental regionalization was the most effective and efficient manner of delivering optimum oral health care to eligible beneficiaries, Phase III of dental regionalization would be implemented. This third and final phase would expand and complete dental regionalization by bringing under BUMED management nearly all nonoperational dental facilities in the Navy.

April 14–18, 1975

A Naval Reserve dental seminar was conducted at the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for 31 commanding officers, or their representatives, of Reserve Naval Regional Dental Centers and Reserve dental companies.

April 18, 1975

The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery standardized the Mobile Maintenance Facility, Dental (MMF (D)), which was developed by the Naval Dental Research Institute, Great Lakes, Ill., for use aboard ships, on piers, and in outlying areas where it was not cost effective to provide permanent facilities. Acquisition of the mobile facilities was programmed at two per year for the next 4 years. This would provide temporary dental health care facilities that could be easily moved to locations where the need for dental care was most urgent.

April 28, 1975

Naval Regional Dental Centers were identified as active duty counterparts for all Selected Reserve dental units. These dental centers were tasked with providing appropriate active duty and facilities for Selected Reserve unit training programs.

April 28-May 2, 1975

Sixty-five dental officers participated in the Naval Dental Corps' annual management seminar held at the Naval Graduate Dental School. The participants received training in the personnel, financial, and patient management aspects of the dental health care delivery system. As a new facet in programming, only officers who would be assigned to positions of managerial responsibility in the forthcoming summer were selected for participation in the seminar. Rank was not a factor in the selection of participants.

April 30, 1975

During the month of April, the fighting in Vietnam intensified, culminating in the surrender of the South Vietnamese government to the Vietcong on April 30.

Before the surrender, approximately 138,000 Vietnamese were evacuated from the country. Most of these refugees passed through Guam on their way to new homes in the United States and elsewhere. Dental officers and technicians at the Naval Regional Dental Center, Guam, participated in the refugee program by providing dental care to thousands of Vietnamese refugees. Because of the overwhelming number of refugees and the need for dental care, treatment was directed to the relief of pain and control of acute dental infections. During the most critical times, dental officers and technicians of the dental center manned treatment facilities 7 days a week, 15 hours a day.

May 1975

A decision was reached by the Surgeon General of the Navy that the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery would introduce Management by Objectives (MBO) as a management methodology. An MBO Strategy Group was formed to develop plans for instituting MBO. It was proposed that training seminars should be conducted to indoctrinate the BUMED staff in the techniques of the MBO process. In June 1975, all Dental and Medical Service Corps officers assigned to the Dental Division attended a seminar presented by Advanced Management Research International, Inc. Following this training period, a Bureau of Medicine and Surgery MBO Committee was appointed to de-

velop a set of management objectives that would state the mission and objectives of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery and the Navy Medical Department.

In support of the Surgeon General's broadly stated objectives, the Assistant Chief for Dentistry listed four principal objectives directed to Navy dentistry: (1) to provide the highest quality dental care possible to authorized personnel, (2) to provide cost-effective management of the dental health care system, (3) to provide a professionally rewarding experience for all dental personnel, and (4) to ensure the availability of necessary resources to support contingency operations. In further support and expansion of these objectives, the Dental Division staff developed 29 sub-objectives with related plans of actions and milestones which constituted a comprehensive MBO plan.

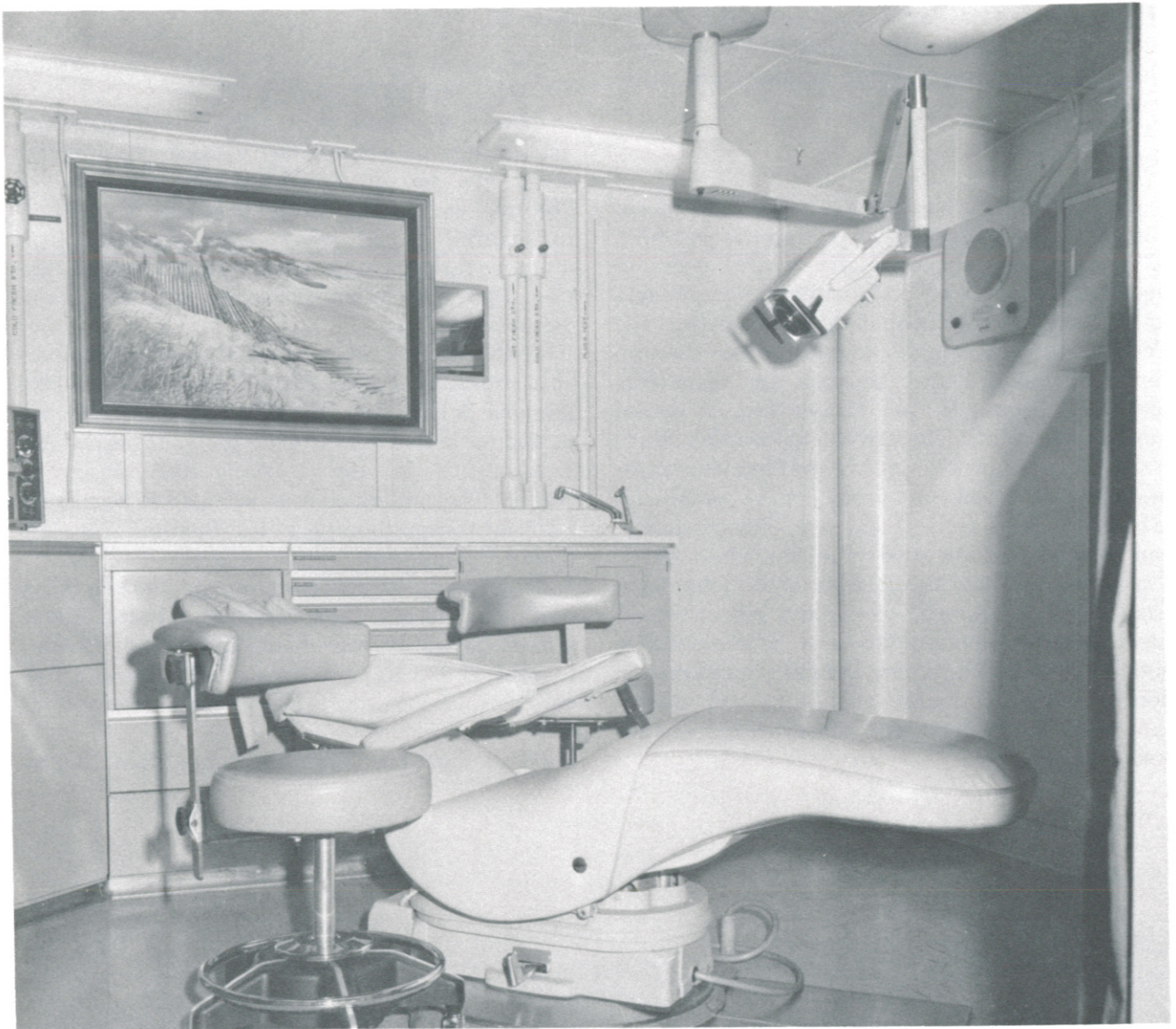
The MBO process would prove to be a valuable management method, enabling the Dental Division to plan, program, and monitor progress on major projects that would significantly improve the total system for the delivery of dental health care in the Navy.

May 3, 1975

The nuclear powered carrier U.S. *Nimitz* (CVAN-68) was commissioned. The dental spaces aboard the carrier provided the most modern dental treatment facility afloat. This was the first application of new design criteria for shipboard dental spaces. The criteria were worked out concurrently with the development of dental spaces on the *Nimitz* and would be used for all new ship construction where dental spaces were required. The *Nimitz* had seven dental operating rooms, each designed so that the most efficient four-handed dental delivery methods could be used. In addition, there was a prosthetic laboratory, a central sterilization room, an X-ray suite, and a preventive dentistry room.

May 15, 1975

The Chief of Naval Operations established the billet of Special Assistant for Naval Reserve Dental Programs. The purpose of this billet was to provide the essential administrative interface for effective management of dental Reserve programs.



Dental Operating Room, Dental Department, USS Nimitz CVAN 68

May 27, 1975

The chief of the Dental Division convened a conference at the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery to review the role of commanding officers of Naval Regional Dental Centers and fleet and force dental officers in providing dental support to the operating forces. The conferees discussed means of improving the dental health of fleet personnel and thereby improving the readiness posture of the operating forces. Among the topics discussed were the utilization of Reserve dental officers, the dental profile, collateral duties of dental officers, ship

alterations for dental spaces, shipboard dental equipment modernization, and planning and budgeting for equipment replacement.

May 30, 1975

The Dental Division completed the information loop relative to the use of clinical profiles for an evaluation of various dental activities. This project, initiated in 1974, employed data obtained from the Dental Service Report (DD Form 477) to produce a clinical profile that would enable the Dental Division to assess the management effectiveness

of dental activities. Participating dental activities were now presented with a report of various data elements reflective of their management effectiveness.

June 25, 1975

Groundbreaking ceremonies were held at the Naval Regional Dental Center, San Diego, Calif., in preparation for the construction of a dental health care complex for the center Headquarters and for the Naval School of Dental Assisting and Technology. The complex would replace the present inadequate dental facilities, and upon completion, it would be the Navy's largest dental health care facility. The new facility would include 90 dental treatment rooms, 10 oral hygiene treatment rooms, and an area dental prosthetic laboratory as its clinical features, plus the necessary space for administrative and supply support. The School of Dental Assisting and Technology, the Navy's only dental technician school, would have sufficient classrooms and administrative support to provide training in basic and advanced dental assisting, basic and advanced dental laboratory technology, and dental equipment repair technology.

June 30, 1975

The status of U.S. Naval Dental Corps programs for fiscal year 1975 were as follows:

Personnel: There were 1,684 dental officers on active duty, of whom 1,007 were in the Regular Navy and 667 in the Naval Reserve. Dental officers were assisted in the performance of their managerial duties by Medical Service Corps officers of the Health Care Administration Section. Dental technicians on duty this date numbered 3,941.

Of the participants in the Navy Dental Scholarship Program and the Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship Program (Dental), 166 reported for active duty during the year, as did 195 participants in the Ensign 1925 Program. Ninety-five candidates were selected in fiscal year 1975 for commissioning in the Regular Navy (93 augmentations and 2 direct gains).

Losses to the Dental Corps of the Regular Navy totaled 57 officers. These losses were in the following categories: 22 retirements and 35 resignations. A total of 322 Reserve dental officers completed obligated service and were released from active duty.

Education: The Dental Corps had dental



Headquarters facilities at the Naval Regional Dental Center, San Diego, Calif.

officers in training as follows: 32 general practice residents in 7 naval hospitals, 33 residents in the dental specialties, 12 officers in long courses at civilian universities, and 13 officers in postdoctoral fellowships.

At the Naval Graduate Dental School, 28 officers completed first-year-level graduate courses in comprehensive dentistry or in one of three dental specialties. This year, the Dental School's first-year Graduate Course in General Dentistry was redesignated as the Graduate Course in Comprehensive Dentistry. Completion of this course was a prerequisite for entry into the second-year-level program in comprehensive dentistry. Three officers completed the second-year program this year. The concept of a 2-year course in comprehensive dentistry had proved successful; therefore, enrollment in the second-year program would be expanded to eight dental officers the next year.

The master's degree program conducted jointly by the Naval Graduate Dental School and The George Washington University was discontinued at the end of this academic year.

During the year, the Naval Graduate Dental School instituted a comprehensive restructuring of its instructional system, so that the curriculum would be more truly student-centered. The new instructional system provided a means for quick, continuous evaluation of student achievement and instructional effectiveness.

Twelve continuing education courses were presented by the Director of Dental Activities, 11th Naval District, and 13 were conducted at the Naval Graduate Dental School. These courses were attended by 1,196 officers. Three 2-week courses in executive medicine were conducted at the Naval School of Health Care Administration. A total of 15 dental officers attended these courses. The Naval Graduate Dental School offered 16 officer correspondence courses; total enrollment in these courses was 2,915.

Three newly revised Dental Corps texts were published during the year: *Dental Administration*, NAVEDTRA 10483-A; *Preventive Dentistry and its Practice in the Navy*, NAVEDTRA 10688; and the *Periodontics Syllabus*, NAVMED P-5110. In addition, plans were developed for revising all the rate training manuals for enlisted dental personnel.

A total of 103 dental officers were now certified by dental specialty boards.

The Dental Corps participated in the Military Assistance Program by conducting training for 13 foreign dental officers.

During the year, 661 enlisted personnel received training in basic dental assisting. The class "C" schools trained 33 advanced assistants, 116 basic prosthetic technicians, 15 advanced prosthetic technicians, 3 research assistants, 2 maxillofacial prosthetic technicians, and 10 repair technicians. In addition, a number of enlisted personnel received training in preventive dentistry at Sheppard Air Force Base.

Treatment: A total of 14,478,362 dental procedures were performed this year—up 17 percent from the previous year. This total included 4,309,350 operative procedures; 200,304 prosthodontic procedures; 462,104 oral surgery procedures; 3,195,740 periodontal procedures; 842,131 caries prevention treatments; and 48,599 endodontic procedures.

Materiel: Naval dental officers served in 295 dental installations in various parts of the world, including 81 dental facilities in ships. Prosthetic treatment was available in 90 activities, including 32 ships and 38 limited dental prosthetic laboratories.

Research: Because of the sharp rise in the cost of gold alloys and the need for a substitute metal for fixed partial prosthesis that could be cast with predictability and accuracy, a cooperative research program between the National Bureau of Standards and the Naval Dental Corps was initiated to survey existing non-precious metal alloys and determine which alloy, if any, could be adapted to the Navy system to achieve an optimum level of casting accuracy.

Studies continued on caries- and restoration-free recruits at the Naval Dental Research Institute, Great Lakes, Ill., with the aim of developing a vaccine to prevent dental caries. In addition, a study was initiated at the institute to determine the effectiveness of the Navy plaque control program. New methods of treatment were being investigated at the Naval Medical Research Institute, Bethesda, Md., where experiments had shown that skin taken from one person and preserved by freeze drying was compatible when grafted in the oral cavity of a second person. This grafting technique was used successfully to restore

gingival tissue destroyed as a result of periodontal disease. The Naval Medical Research Institute, in cooperation with the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute at Bethesda, was also studying improved methods of treating oral injuries resulting from armed conflict, and a radioisotope technique was being developed to determine the healing sequence of jawbone grafts.

Marine Corps Programs: There were billets for 240 dental officers and 420 dental technicians with the Marine Corps.

A new system, using a computer printout, was initiated at Headquarters, Marine Corps, for the purpose of dental record verification and/or stannous fluoride treatment. It was designed to have each Marine report to the dental facility during his birth month for annual stannous fluoride treatment and dental record verification.

A study was underway to review and update the curriculum for dental technicians attending Field Medical Service School.

Reserves: The restructuring of the Naval Reserve was implemented by the Chief of Naval Operations. The restructured Reserve units would align with Active Navy Forces as part of the Total Force Concept. The Reserve would contain mission-capable, recallable units, each of which was identified with an active duty command.

The newly restructured Reserve contained 11 programs. Reserve dental units were included in the Medical Program, which was the first subprogram of Program 11. The Program Sponsor was the Chief, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and the Sponsor Representative for dental matters was the Chief of the Dental Division. Under the Medical Program, a restructured Reserve dental unit consisting of 8 dental officers and 13 enlisted personnel would be assigned to each of 40 Reserve Naval Regional Dental Centers. In addition, some dental personnel would be assigned to other restructured units requiring dental services, such as Naval Regional Medical Centers and hospitals.

July 1, 1975

Capt. G. A. Besbekos, DC, USN, was promoted to the grade of rear admiral as numerical relief for Rear Adm. A. K. Kaires, DC, USN, to rank from July 1, 1974. Rear Adm. Kaires retired.

Rear Adm. R. G. Ziolkowski, DC, USNR-R, retired.

Effective this date, the name of the Naval Graduate Dental School was changed to the National Naval Dental Center, and its mission statement was modified. The change was initiated to be consistent with Navy organization format, and the new name more adequately reflected the Dental Center's mission and functions, for in addition to offering dental officer education and training programs, the Dental Center provided comprehensive services for total oral health care and served as an oral histopathology center for the Naval Dental Corps. Rear Adm. G. D. Selfridge, DC, USN, was the first Commanding Officer of the National Naval Dental Center.

July 4, 1975

Capt. E. U. Austin, DC, USNR-R, was promoted to the grade of rear admiral.

July 9, 1975

The Bureau of Medicine and Surgery tasked the Dental Program Field Representatives to: "Conduct, as a representative of the Chief of the Dental Division, annual visits to evaluate the status progress and mobilization readiness of Dental Program units of the Selected Reserve." The first Dental Corps Reserve flag officers to be tasked with these responsibilities were Rear Adm. A. G. Paulsen and Rear Adm. E. U. Austin, each of whom visited one-half of the active Selected Reserve units.

July 29, 1975

In consonance with the Dental Corps' objective of providing quality dental care to the Active Forces and other eligible beneficiaries, the Chief of the Dental Division on this date commissioned an intramural study on quality assurance entitled "Operation Dentex." The study was designed to provide an evaluation mechanism, including specific criteria, to objectively and uniformly measure the professional quality of those procedures most commonly performed in Navy dentistry. The evaluation mechanism, which reflected a broad consensus based on contributions of the California Dental Association and many general dental practitioners and specialists, would provide an additional tool for a more comprehensive measurement of the effectiveness of the dental health care delivery system.

September 8–12, 1975

The Surgeon General's annual Specialties Advisory Conference and Committees Meeting was conducted in Arlington, Va. Representatives from the Dental Division and directors of the Navy's oral surgery and general practice residency training programs participated in a workshop to formulate recommendations for improving the programs under their cognizance.

The dental technician "A" and "C" schools in San Diego were redesignated the Naval School of Dental Assisting and Technology (SDAT), a detachment of the Naval Health Sciences Education and Training Command (HSETC). The first officer in charge was Capt. H. C. Pebley, DC, USN.

September 12, 1975

BUMED Instruction 1020.3 directed that the policy of wearing dental operating gowns while performing clinical dentistry be reemployed. Additionally, it specified that the dental officers' smocks should be gold in color and assistants' smocks should be aqua, thereby providing for uniformity of appearance and facility in identifying personnel.

September 16–19, 1975

An FMFLANT dental company workshop was held at the 2nd Dental Company, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, N.C. Participating in the workshop were The Dental Officer, USMC, and his administrative assistant; the force dental officer and his staff; and the three commanding officers and their staffs of the force dental companies, FMFLANT. Based on the recommendations of a previous workshop held during February 1975, a complete revision of the Authorized Dental Allowance Lists (ADALs) was undertaken. ADAL 660 was revised to support 1 dental officer in the field for 60 days. A new ADAL 661 was adopted. It was designed to support six dental officers in the field. ADALS 662 and 664 were deleted, thereby streamlining the system designed for dental support within the Fleet Marine Corces.

October 1975

The Dental Division, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, requested a total of 379 additional dental technicians in the Program Objective Memorandum for fiscal year 1978. The request was reviewed by the Program Objective Memorandum Review Committee and the Policy Council, and through BUMED internal reprogramming action, an additional 83 dental technicians would be made available for distribution to the Regular Navy in fiscal year 1978.

The U.S. Navy celebrated its 200th anniversary.

October 13, 1975

The U.S. Navy celebrated its 200th anniversary.

October 24, 1975

Dr. Lynden M. Kennedy, President of the American Dental Association, was the honored guest at the graduation ceremony of the Recruit Brigade at the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois. Rear Admiral R. W. Elliott, Jr., DC, USN, Assistant Chief for Dentistry and Chief, Dental Division of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, was the reviewing official. These ceremonies took place just prior to the 116th Annual Sessions of the American Dental Association in Chicago, Illinois.

October 26–30, 1975

The Joint Armed Forces Dental Exhibit, "Diagnosis of Oral Lesions," was premiered at the 116th annual session of the American Dental Association in Chicago, Ill. In conjunction with the annual session, some 30 foreign military dental officers and their guests joined the Chief of the Dental Division and Dr. L. M. Kennedy, President of the American Dental Association, for a day of activities at the Naval Base, Great Lakes, Ill. The activities culminated in a review of the graduating dental companies. The award for the Most Outstanding Naval Reserve Dental Company, customarily presented at the Naval Reserve Dental Symposium held in conjunction with the annual session, was discontinued this year due to the restructuring of the Naval Reserve.

December 17, 1975

Change 87 to the *Manual of the Medical Department* directed that priority for dental treatment should be given to fleet units and those personnel deployed or assigned to areas where dental support was other than maximum.



CO, RTC, Great Lakes, Illinois, presenting plaques to honored guest and reviewing official following Recruit Graduation Review, Great Lakes, Ill. Left to right: Captain James D. Enoch DC, USN, Rear Admiral R. W. Elliott, Jr., DC, USN, Captain Donald Henderson, USN, Dr. L. M. Kennedy, President American Dental Association.



Preventive dentistry clinic, Naval Regional Dental Center, Long Beach, Calif., 1976.

January 12, 1976

At the direction of the Dental Division, the National Naval Dental Center changed most of its continuing education courses from a 5-day to a 3-day format. The new format allowed for a comprehensive, effective learning experience, and it increased cost effectiveness by reducing the amount of time dental officers spent away from direct patient care.

February 4, 1976

A Specialty Enlisted Training Committee was established by BUMEDINST 1510.13A for the Dental Technician rating. The three-member committee, consisting of representative from the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, the Chief of Naval Personnel, and the Naval Health Sciences Education and Training Command, would meet quarterly to review training applications and make selections for specialty training. The purpose of the committee was to afford each applicant equitable consideration for selection to specialty training, while at the same time ensuring that only the best qualified personnel were selected.

March 1, 1976

Capt. W. L. Darnall, Jr., DC, USN, was promoted to the grade of rear admiral, to rank from July 1, 1975.

March 29–April 2, 1976

A Naval Reserve dental seminar was held at the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Participating in the seminar were 64 commanding officers, or their representatives, of Reserve Naval Regional Dental Centers or Reserve dental companies. Also attending were dental program officers from the six naval districts assigned Naval Reserve responsibility.

April 6, 1976

After the establishment of Naval Regional Dental Centers at Norfolk, Va., and Great Lakes, Ill., an additional 17 centers were established under the condition that an evaluation of responsiveness to command and economy of total operations by respective major claimants and BUMED be provided to the Chief of Naval Operations before final

approval of dental regionalization could be given. The evaluations by the various major claimants were outstanding in all respects. Therefore, on April 6, 1976, the Chief of Naval Operations granted final approval for the 19 Naval Regional Dental Centers established during the first two phases of the program and approved the extension of dental regionalization into its third and last phase. Phase III would incorporate most of the remaining dental shore activities within dental regions and place most naval dental officers under BUMED management and technical control: 70 percent of these officers would serve in Naval Regional Dental Centers, 10 percent in naval hospital dental services, 10 percent in ships, and 8 percent in Fleet Marine Force dental companies, approximately.

April 13, 1976

BUMED Instruction 5450.143 promulgated a standard organization manual for Naval Regional Dental Centers.

May 10–11, 1976

A dental regionalization training conference was held at the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery to provide selected personnel with an overview of Phase III of dental regionalization and information necessary for its implementation.

May 18, 1976

The Dental Division distributed a list of all ship and station dental officer billets available for May–September 1977. This was in accord with the Dental Division policy, established in 1975, that all nominations be distributed to the officers concerned by January 1 of the year in which a change of station would occur, so that the officers would have as much career planning information as possible.

June 30, 1976

The status of U.S. Naval Dental Corps programs for fiscal year 1976 was as follows:

Personnel: There were 1,709 dental officers on active duty, of whom 1,022 were in the Regular Navy and 687 in the Naval Reserve. Dental technicians on duty this dated numbered 3,650.

Of the participants in the Navy Dental Scholarship Program and the Armed Forces Health Pro-

fessions Scholarship Program (Dental), 169 reported for active duty during the year, 142 participants in the Ensign 1925 Program, and 5 direct appointments into the Naval Reserve. Sixty-six active duty Reserve dental officers augmented into the Regular Navy.

Losses to the Dental Corps of the Regular Navy totaled 57 officers. These losses were in the following categories: 29 retirements, 26 resignations, and 2 deceased. A total of 312 Reserve dental officers completed their obligated service and were released from active duty, 1 died, and 1 retired.

Education: The Dental Corps had dental officers in training as follows: 32 general practice residents in 7 naval hospitals, 34 residents in the dental specialties, 9 officers in long courses at civilian universities, and 15 officers in postdoctoral fellowships.

At the National Naval Dental Center, 28 dental officers completed first-year-level residency training in comprehensive dentistry or in one of four dental specialties. During the Dental Center graduation ceremonies on June 18, the Chief of the Dental Corps' Award for Excellence in Comprehensive Dentistry was presented for the first time to LCdr Robert L. Pentecost DC USN. The award would be presented annually to the second-year resident in comprehensive dentistry who exhibited overall excellence in all disciplines of dentistry.

A total of 122 dental officers on active duty were now certified by dental specialty boards.

Twelve continuing education courses were presented by the Director of Dental Activities, 11th Naval District, and the National Naval Dental Center presented 14 courses, including for the first time a course in comprehensive dentistry. These courses were attended by 1,258 officers. The Dental Center also administered 17 correspondence courses. Three 2-week courses in executive medicine were conducted at the Naval School of Health Care Administration. A total of 15 dental officers attended these courses.

Casualty care training was conducted at Naval Regional Dental Centers in San Diego, Calif.; Great Lakes, Ill.; and Norfolk, Va. Numerous officers attended short courses under the sponsorship of civilian institutions and other Federal services. Clinical clerkship training was provided at large naval hospitals and research facilities.

The Dental Corps participated in the Military



Chief of the Dental Corps' Award for Excellence in Comprehensive Dentistry, first presented 1976.

Assistance Program by providing training for nine foreign dental officers and four enlisted personnel.

During the year, 465 enlisted personnel received training in basic dental assisting. The class "C" schools trained 67 basic prosthetic technicians, 19 advanced prosthetic technicians, 4 repair technicians, 29 advanced assistants, 1 maxillofacial prosthetic technician, and 2 research assistants. In addition, a number of enlisted personnel attended the preventive dentistry course at Sheppard Air Force Base.

Treatment: A total of 15,386,790 dental procedures were performed this year—up 6 percent from the previous year. This total included 4,794,824 operative procedures; 235,840 prosthodontic procedures; 469,862 oral surgery procedures; 1,389,808 periodontal procedures; 867,618 caries prevention treatment; and 49,653 endodontic procedures.

Materiel: Naval dental officers served in 295 dental installations in various parts of the world,

including 70 dental facilities in ships. Prosthetic treatment was available in 123 activities, including 37 ships.

Beginning this fiscal year, all Naval Regional Dental Centers were provided with computerized BUMED equipment inventory cards. The cards enabled individual commands, as well as the Bureau, to accurately review existing equipment and plan for its orderly replacement in future years.

Research: Among the studies being conducted in the Dental Research Program, a number were concerned with prevention procedures. In a search for a way to prevent dental caries, Navy dentists were investigating chemoprophylactic and vaccine techniques to reduce the pathogenicity of certain oral microorganisms. Previous studies at the Naval Dental Research Institute, Great Lakes, Ill., had shown that *Streptococcus mutans* was an important microorganism in the etiology of dental caries in naval personnel. A recent study of the prevalence of *S. mutans* on the tooth surfaces of caries-active recruits revealed a predominance of one of the five known *S. mutans* serotypes (serotype c). NDRI scientists were now searching for specific methods to inhibit the action of *S. mutans*, serotype c.

Another recent finding at NDRI provided further evidence of the feasibility of an anticaries vaccine. Scientists there identified antibodies that were specific for *S. mutans* in human parotid gland secretion. This evidence strongly suggested that immunization had the potential to boost the baseline antibody titer and thus to offer a measure of protection against dental caries.

Marine Corps Programs: There were billets for 240 dental officers and 424 dental technicians with the Marine Corps. After the completion of Phase III of dental regionalization, there would be a total of 143 dental officer and 259 dental technician billets in the Fleet Marine Force.

July 1, 1976

Rear Adm. W. H. Hagerman, Jr, DC, USN, retired.

Initial testing was begun on a new automated three-step dental information and retrieval system to replace the present manual multistep system. The present system was subject to error, and the data provided were restricted in the number of

dental treatment procedures that could be enumerated. The new system was designed to collect both treatment-provided and treatment-required data on machine readable forms at the patient level, providing additional information with less error and on a more timely basis than the present system. This additional information would result in a more effective allocation of resources, since it would give Dental Corps management personnel a more comprehensive demographic picture of the distribution and severity of dental disease and the corresponding treatment requirements. Navywide implementation of the new system was expected 12 to 18 months after completion of the testing phase.

July 16, 1976

Public Law 94-367 appropriated funds for the construction of the following fiscal year 1977 medical/dental clinics and dental clinics. Medical/dental clinics would be constructed at the Naval Air Stations in Jacksonville, Fla., and Brunswick, Maine; and at the Navy Supply Corps School, Athens, Ga. Dental clinics would be constructed at the Naval Air Station, North Island, Calif., and at the Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, R.I.

August 17, 1976

A curriculum for Naval Reserve dental personnel on inactive duty was published. Developed in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, the curriculum consisted of eight occupational subject areas, and it was designed for use in planning and presenting classroom instruction in dental subjects.

September 1, 1976

Capt. P. E. Farrell, DC, USN, was promoted to the grade of rear admiral as numerical relief for Rear Adm. G. D. Selfridge, DC, USN, to rank from July 1, 1976. Rear Adm. Selfridge retired.

A computerized Equipment Replacement Program for Naval Regional Dental Centers was fully implemented on this date. The program was based, in part, on the life expectancy of the equipment to be replaced.



The U.S. Naval Dental Corps celebrated its 64th anniversary with a reception at the National Naval Medical Center. Participating in the traditional cake cutting ceremony were (from left) Rear Adm. A. W. Chandler, DC, USN (Ret.), former Chief of the Dental Corps; Rear Adm. R. W. Elliott, Jr., DC, USN, current Dental Corps Chief; Lt. W. B. Durm, DC, USN; junior dental officer present, and Rear Adm. E. C. Raffetto, DC, USN (ret.), former Chief of the Dental Corps.

September 28, 1976

BUMED Instruction 5430.4A, Change Transmittal 5, identified the following changes in the organizational structure of the Dental Division of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery:

The Assistant Chief for Dentistry was listed as Chief, Dental Corps, in the Corps Directorate of the BUMED organization. (Other titles and relationships remained unchanged.)

The Research Branch of the Dental Division was redesignated the Statistics and Research Branch.

A Dental Technician Section was established in the Professional Branch of the Dental Division.

September 1976

The Dental Division, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, requested additional dental technician

billets in the Program Objective Memorandum (POM) for Fiscal Year 1979. The request was reviewed by the Resource Advisory Group, BUMED, during several of its scheduled hearings, and the Resource Advisory Group recommended to the BUMED Policy Council that 194 dental technician billets be requested in BUMED's POM-79 program. The Chief of Naval Operations approved the recommended increase. This action will provide additional dental technician billets for distribution in Fiscal Year 1979.

October 1, 1976

BUMED personnel completed an analysis that compared the cost of providing care in dental centers and clinics during fiscal year 1976 with the actual value of the care provided. The analysis

showed that the dental facilities were cost effective; in fact, the value of the care was \$37 million more than the cost of providing the care.

Phase III of dental regionalization was completed with the establishment of three new Naval Regional Dental Centers:

USNRDC, Yokosuka, Japan, commanded by Capt. E. T. Witte, DC, USN.

NRDC, Camp Pendleton, Calif., commanded by Capt. B. C. Sharp, DC, USN.

NRDC, Orlando, Fla., commanded by Capt. H. C. Pund, Jr., DC, USN.

The Naval Regional Dental Center, Washington, D.C., was disestablished, to be incorporated in the National Naval Dental Center.

The U.S. Naval Dental Clinic, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, was disestablished, to become a branch clinic of NRDC, Norfolk, Va.

The Naval Dental Clinic, Camp Pendleton, was disestablished and incorporated in NRDC, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

This completed dental regionalization. There were now 21 Naval Regional Dental Centers in addition to the National Naval Dental Center.

With the completion of dental regionalization, it was determined that the Inspector General, Dental, would conduct his inspection activities on a 2-year rather than 3-year cycle.

October 1, 1976

An agreement was signed with the School of Medicine of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences and the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery concerning the development of a dental department in the School of Medicine.

Recommendations for an informative dental curriculum to be included as an integral part of the School of Medicine's total curricula were developed by the National Naval Dental Center. This total concept approach for health care delivery allows the military medical school graduate to better understand the concerns and considerations of oral health care.

November 10, 1976

Rear Adm. R. W. Elliott, Jr., DC, USN, was installed as President of the American College of Prosthodontists.

November 14–18, 1976

The Joint Armed Forces Dental Exhibit, "200 Years of Military Dentistry, 1776–1976," was premiered at the 117th annual session of the American Dental Association in Las Vegas, Nev. The exhibit, which commemorated the Nation's bicentennial, presented a pictorial review of military dentistry. Many Navy contributions were highlighted in the display.

December 31, 1976

As of this date, all dental commands had appointed resident directors of the Navy Mutual Aid Association.

January 3, 1977

Work was begun on a comprehensive revision of the "Dental Corps" chapter (chapter 6) of the *Manual of the Medical Department*. The revision, to be completed in calendar year 1977, would reflect the many changes that had occurred in the Navy's dental health care delivery system. These changes included: the implementation of dental regionalization, the modification of advanced dental education and research programs, the establishment of the National Naval Dental Center and the Naval School of Dental Assisting and Technology, in addition to changes in the promotion system, the Dental Service Report (DD Form 477), and the present information retrieval systems.

January 25, 1977

BUMED Instruction 1221.2 established a Skill Resource File for the Dental Technician rating. The purpose of the file was to identify and catalog those special patient care skills which dental enlisted personnel possessed or acquired outside the framework of formal Navy training programs and which could be effectively utilized within the Navy's dental health care delivery system.

February 1, 1977

The Dental Research Program was realigned to emphasize clinical research efforts.

April 11, 1977

The Curriculum for Naval Reserve Dental Personnel Assigned to Marine Corps Units (Addendum) was completed and distributed. This publication was developed to assist inactive duty dental personnel assigned to Marine Corps units in understanding the customs, traditions, organization and functions of the Marine Corps and the dental support provided by dental companies in the Fleet Marine Force.

May 2, 1977

An annual recall dental examination was initiated through SECNAV Instruction 6600.1B as part of the Navy's on-going preventive oral health care program. This instruction pointed out to all levels of command their responsibility in ensuring that active duty personnel, under their cognizance, participate in the program. Further, it emphasized that close liaison and coordination was necessary between dental activities and Fleet and shore units to accomplish the objectives of the program. The instruction also aided the assessment of the dental treatment requirements of active duty personnel.

May 2-4, 1977

The National Naval Dental Center presented a pilot continuing education course on four-handed dentistry. In this course, the dental officer and the dental assistant were trained as a team in order to achieve greater efficiency in the delivery of dental health care to the operating forces.

May 19, 1977

The comprehensive revision of the "Dental Corps" chapter (Chapter 6) of the *Manual of the Medical Department* was completed and approved.

May 24-25, 1977

On these dates, Rear Admiral R. W. Elliott, Jr., DC, USN, Chief of the Dental Corps and the Chiefs of the Dental Services of the Army and Air Force presented testimony before the Sub-Committee on Military Personnel of the House Armed Services Committee of the 95th Congress. This Sub-Committee was chaired by Representative Richard C. White of Texas. Subjects of the

testimony included: Organization of the Naval Dental Corps; career incentives for and concerns of, dental officers and dental technicians; and matters relative to retired and dependent dental care.

June 13-15, 1977

A Fleet Dental Care Conference sponsored by CINPACFLT, was held at the Naval Regional Dental Center, San Diego, from 13 to 15 June 1977. A wide variety of topics were discussed that were specifically directed toward achieving further improvement in the delivery of dental health care to fleet units. This conference was supplemental to that held in May 1975.

June 14, 1977

The Commandant of the Marine Corps directed that MCO P1040.31A, *Career Planning and Development Guide, Volume I, (Administration)*, be changed to state that, in the future, Marines must be dentally classified as Class I or Class II, or they will not be qualified for reenlistment. White Letter, No. 8-77, was promulgated 14 June 1977 by the Commandant of the Marine Corps, to all Marine commands expressing the policy regarding dental health and the combat readiness of marines and directed Marine commanders to cooperate closely with dental activities in order to reduce the number of dental appointment failures.

June 17, 1977

A new instruction dealing with the maintenance and repair of dental and medical equipment, prepared by the Dental Division of BUMED, with input from the Naval Medical Materiel Support Command was approved on this date. This program had as its basic objective the assurance of operational readiness of dental and medical equipment.

June 30, 1977

As a result in the change in the fiscal year from 1 July-30 June to 1 October-30 September, the annual status of dental programs would be published on 30 September 1977.

July 5, 1977

The Naval School of Dental Assisting and Technology, San Diego, California, commenced its first class in Dental Equipment Repair Technology. This occurred through the combination of completion of the FY 1975 San Diego MILCON Program, which provided a new Fleet Repair Facility building with classroom capability, and transfer of the repair school functions from the Naval Regional Dental Center, Norfolk, Virginia. The first class convened with five students who were introduced to a new curriculum centered around a task-based, systems analysis approach to instruction.

July 18, 1977

The first class to receive training in the Advanced Hospital Corpsman, Class "C" School under the new, revised curriculum approved by the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the training of prospective Independent Duty Hospital Corpsman convened at the Naval School of Health Sciences in San Diego, California. During the course of instruction, trainees now received background information in dental records management, preventive dentistry methods and procedures, and emergency management in oral health care for relief of pain and infection of dental origin. This additional training enhanced their capability as Medical Department Representatives to better meet health care responsibilities in support of operational readiness and mission accomplishment.

A similar course of instruction was initiated at the Naval School of Health Sciences in Portsmouth, Virginia, on August 22, 1977.

August 22, 1977

The Navy Dental Corps commemorates its 65th year on this date and it is an appropriate time to reflect upon the past and a time to plan for the challenges ahead. The past 65 years have brought many changes in dental care to the active naval forces. These changes have been necessary to keep pace with the progressive advances in dental technology and materials.

The need for military dentistry was recognized as early as 1844 when Dr. Edward Maynard, A.M., M.D., D.D.S., a practitioner of dentistry in

Washington, D.C., made the first overtures on the subject. However, it was not until August 22, 1912 that the 2nd session of the 62nd Congress passed an act establishing the Dental Corps. From this act, which authorized the Secretary of the Navy to appoint not more than 30 acting assistant dental surgeons, a world-wide system of dental care delivery has been developed. The system consists of approximately 1,700 active duty dental officers, supported by nearly 3,000 dental technicians, about 65 Medical Service Corps Officers, and more than 380 civilian employees.

At the same time that the existing legislation was enacted, Congress also approximated \$15,000 for dental outfits, dental material, and all other necessary contingent expenses. By today's standards it was a modest beginning, but the changes since then are impressive. The active naval forces are now supported by a modern comprehensive dental care delivery system ashore and afloat.

The latest innovation to be adopted in dental care delivery is the dental regionalization program. The regionalization concept has permitted marked improvements in dental care delivery, and a significant increase in dental procedures accomplished per dental officer. As a result of the increased productivity and prioritization of dental care, the dental health profile was 48.6% in Class I; 39.8% in Class II; 9.8% in Class III; 1.8% in Class IV; and 0 in Class V in March 1977. This is a significant improvement over the profile that existed at the end of the 1st quarter of FY 1975 (Class I, 39.4%; Class II, 40.5%; Class III, 17.3%; Class IV, 2.0%; and Class V, .02%).

An integral part of the Navy dental care delivery system has been the inservice training programs for dental officers. These programs; residency training, post-doctoral fellowships, and continuing education courses are structured to meet the Navy's requirements for dental officers with specific expertise and help to keep dental officers in the field abreast of new developments in dentistry.

The Naval Dental Corps continues to improve the dental care delivery system for the active naval forces through effective resource allocation, dental education and research.

Top priority has been given to developing a quality review evaluation mechanism for those procedures most commonly performed in dentistry. Presently, in a pilot test phase, guidelines have been

developed to objectively evaluate the quality of clinical treatment.

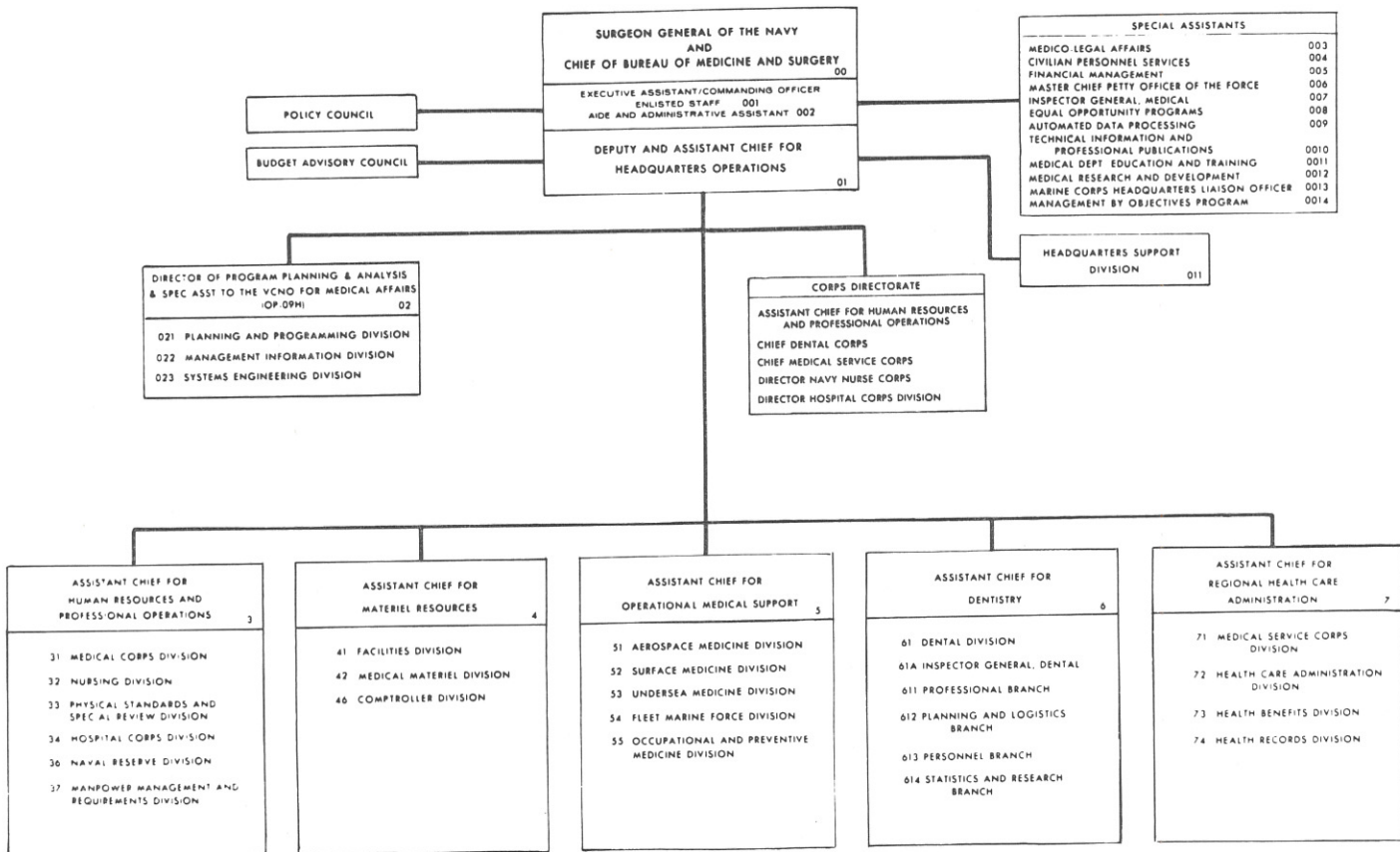
For more effective management, a comprehensive dental information retrieval system is being tested. When fully operational, the system, utilizing ADP, will provide management with a wide array of data from which to gain information to better assess active duty dental treatment needs and professional accomplishment. This data will play a major role in the decisions necessary to program resources in a timely manner.

The primary mission of the Naval Dental Corps is to provide dental care for active duty Navy and Marine Corps personnel to ensure their readiness for required commitments. Many seek treatment on their own initiative but, there are personnel who do not seek dental care, and there is a need to identify and treat existing dental disease in these individuals as well. To resolve the situation and to better assess the dental treatment requirements among all active duty personnel, an annual dental examination has been initiated. Close liaison is emphasized between dental facilities and all levels

of command to accomplish the required coordination of this program. The effort will provide for more efficient use of health care personnel as well as permit the line commander to program his personnel assets more effectively toward mission accomplishment.

A more objective examination system to standardize classification of individuals has been developed. The revised classification lends itself better to the determination of urgency or priority for treating an individual, dental needs, suitability for transfer, of operational readiness of a command or unit. Additionally, directives have been written to emphasize the priority of dental treatment for the operating forces of the Navy and Marine Corps.

All initiatives are undertaken to assure the greatest amount of quality dental care possible for the most essential element of every weapons system—the men and women of the Navy and Marine Corps. The impressive contribution made by the Dental Corps in support of the Navy mission during the past 65 years provides a firm basis upon which to meet the challenges of the future.



Organization chart, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, 1977.



CURTISS W. SCHANTZ
1958-1963



FRANK M. KYES
1963-1968



EDWARD C. RAFFETTO
1968-1972



JOHN P. ARTHUR
1972-1973



ROBERT W. ELLIOTT, JR.
1973-1977

Chiefs of the Dental Division, 1958-1977.

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